The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 148. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd August	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia.....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February.*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Cale lonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.		
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON .. ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. BROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	20th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	29th Aug.
Penang Maru	[illegible]mi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4985	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	580.	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, *Manager*,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

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Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Kt.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date, Time	Route
LHASA ..	2135	Fri, 22nd Aug * 6 a.m.	Direct
DWARKA..	1695	Thu. 28th Aug. 9 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st August.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.

† Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 5,192 tons, on or about 26th August, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

21st August 1913.
161

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

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Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352.

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

Head Office, Apollo Street.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL	2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	75,00,000
RESERVED FUND	15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA, Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

200

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols:	63 0
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Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics	15 12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15 12
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Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13 8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13 2

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Established 1906.

Chairman:

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

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(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

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GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

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BOMBAY

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ESTABLISHED 1885. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (Special Rate for Bungalows, Offices, and Public Buildings).
BURGLARY (Housebreaking and Theft, including collusion by Servants).
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (The most Comprehensive Policy issued in India).
FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Employers insured against Embezzlement or Fraud of Employees).
MOTOR CAR (Private and Business cars insured against all Risks at low Premiums).
CYCLE (Ordinary Cycles insured against Damage and Theft).
MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at low Premiums).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, etc., insured against Breakage).
LIFT (Lift owners insured against liability for accidents to passengers,)

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medows reet, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

PRIZES OF RICH SAREES REMAINING FOR ONE DAY,

Only Thursday.

Free Coupon given to every lady who visits our shop.
NO NEED TO BUY ANYTHING.

SALE NOW ON.

Grand reduction in prices in

ALL SORTS

OF

FASHIONABLE SILK,
Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.
Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks in large Quantity.
V. P. P. ORDERS ACCEPTED AND EXECUTED WITH GREAT CARE & ATTENTION.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

SILK MERCER,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TELEPHONE NO. 479

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Surendranath Banerjee has ceased to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee, Managing Agents of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee Ld., from 14th August 1913 and the undersigned is the sole owner of that firm of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee.

NARENDRANATH ADHIKARI,
Sole owner of
MESSRS. NAREN & BANERJEE.

Ahmedabad Dated 14th August 1913. 0380

MESSRS. LADHA EBRAIM & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, EAST STREET, POONA.

AUCTION SALE of Race Horses and Polo Pony.

UNDER instructions, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM, will put up for Auction on the Poona Race Course, at 8 a.m. on Friday the 22nd August, 1913, the following 3 horses, the Property of Mr. Forman. They can be seen at Mr. C. Bleach's stables, at No. 8, Alexandra Road, Ghorpuri, at any time.

1 b a h Fyzabad 14 hands measured W. I. T. C. landed last year.
2 ch a h Nasirabad, 13.3 hands, measured W. I. T. C. landed last year.
3 ch a h Jack Snipe, 13-3 hands, measured W. I. T. C. landed last year.

Nos. 1 and 2 ran at Poona and Kirkee Races.

No. 3 is a raw Polo Pony coming into fast chukkers.

The sale is subject to our usual terms and conditions.

TERMS—CASH.

0386

THE TATA MILLS, LTD.,

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on THURSDAY the 21st AUGUST, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. C. D. Saraiya as a Director.
(3) To elect a Director in place of Mr. C. D. Saraiya, who retires in accordance with article 101, of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 21st August, 1913, to Wednesday the 3rd September, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1913. 0387

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

SENIOR PRESS READERS for the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. Permanent employment to first class men. Apply stating qualifications to Superintendent, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 0379

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 26
Half-Yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-Yearly	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 9

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-20 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. P. P. Husbands, consisting of a large lot of wearing apparels such as office and dress black, serge and flannel suits, shirts, woolen vests with pants, assorted boot and shoes, 1-4 plate camera with stand, tennis rackets, etc., drawing-room sofas, side screen, reclining chair, gramaphones with records, etc., one large English electric stove, one sodawater machine, etc.

By order of the Chief Persidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles such as gold necklace, earring, majortik, putlies, ring, pendant, etc., silver todas, kurgata, bangles, rings, etc., wearing apparels, one piece khaki drill, brass and copper utensils, umbrellas, hand-lamp, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

By order of the offices concerned.

2 set of double harness and one set of single harness (English).

By order of the Presidency Postmaster—

2 Post Office parcel vans.

AUCTION SALE of serviceable and unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo:—

A large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron cistern head, frames and covers, gratings, plates, copper nozzles, galvanized, pipes, syphon S. W. with junctions, angle pipes, elbows or shoes, receptacles, brass tail pieces, C. I. sockets, straps, porcelain traps, offset pieces, C. I. pipes, nahani zinc and galvanized ventshafts, C. I. beads, angle pieces, red minton tiles, meter gauges, corrugated doors, trollies, etc.

Almost all the articles are serviceable and new, and in many cases they are sold to reduce quantity in stock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1913. 254

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on Friday the 22nd instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 24-36 case No. 33 Soparibag Road Parel. Building Street No. 349 P. Old Government House Compound Parel.

Also at 4-30 p.m.

Building Street Nos. 2328, 2329: 3204: case Nos. 1204: 1094: 239 Dharavi Road, Sion: Sion Villages: Sion Road Matunga.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HEMP.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning, at Jeevanji Press, Goorupdevi, near Sassoon Mills, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

A large quantity of Hemp, damaged by fire and water.

A deposite of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1913. 256

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS AND OLD IRON AND WOOD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, by order of the Superintendent Prince's and Victoria Docks, sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P.'s and V. Docks premises, a large quantity of grain sweepings and old iron and wood.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or if required cash will be paid by the purchasers at the time of knocking the lots. Extra fees according to the Docks scale of rates will be charged on all goods not removed within 10 days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1913. 252

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

Dallas Comedy Co.

Performance Commences

AT

9-30 P M.

THE EXCELSIOR.

show only nightly this week—at 6-30.)

"SATAN"

The third part of this great film should not be missed. It deals in a most striking manner with life in the Middle Ages.

THE FRENCH DANCERS

Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle Dorion are making themselves great favourites. Don't miss the last opportunity.

MIRTH AND MELODY—DRAMA AND COMEDY.

These are only two items of another excellent programme.

At 6-30 only.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE

DALLAS COMEDY Co.

To-night & To-morrow.

"THE GLAD EYE."

Friday 22nd

"THE MOLLUSC."

Preceded by

THE DENNYS

in a Song Scena.

Introducing all the latest English ballroom crazes including "The Gaby Glide."

Saturday 23rd

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

(Still running).

Monday, 25th.

Farewell Performance

(by special request)

"BABY MINE."

Commences at 9-30 p.m

Booking at

S. Rose & Co.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-Night! To-Night!

A Great Vitagraph Masterpiece.

THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND

OR

THE TWO PORTRAITS.

A drama which for strength of plot, force of characterization, intensity of acting, vivid photography and exactitude of detail is

"SIMPLY GREAT."

The management claim that this is one of the finest films they have yet shown.

Come and see for yourselves!

An "A-1" Program & Drama, Science, Comedy & Comic.

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Sat. and Sunday 11-15.

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

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BADSHAHI SOAP.

The only world renowned Soap for destroying superfluous hair Rs. 1-0-0 per box (Three Tablets). Postage Extra.

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BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab night temperature is also above normal at Rawalpindi and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal in the north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in south Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 1.48", Bhavnagar-Para 0.84" and Surat 0.38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 0.15", Chanda 0.51" and Raipur 0.25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.26", Ratnagiri 0.21", Mormugao 0.50" and Karwar 0.25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.21", Nizamabad 0.12" and Hyderabad 0.79. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The mosture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is reviving and there has been a further increase in the area of rainfall today. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south eastern districts of the Central Provinces, fairly general in Hyderabad, south Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar, and local in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces and some showers on the north Madras coast and in Hyderabad, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	95.3	83.0	73	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	95.3	84.3	88	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	98.3	87.6	80	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	82.5	65	..	7.37	+3.30
Rawalpindi	99.9	80.1	71	..	13.63	—2.76
Lahore	101.4	80.2	54	..	15.04	+4.10
Sirsa	102.8	82.0	59	..	14.91	+6.81
Ambala	99.5	77.9	67	..	27.13	+10.27
Delhi	102.0	84.3	53	..	12.64	—4.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.0	84.5	50	..	6.16	—10.87
Mainpuri	103.8	82.6	65	..	8.41	—7.43
Jhansi	97.6	80.0	64	..	6.62	—18.32
Cawnpore	100.1	81.5	65	..	13.11	—8.28
Allahabad	96.1	79.5	55	..	17.16	—7.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.6	75.8	65	..	1.46	—0.65
Karachi	87.0	78.5	87	..	10.62	—5.13
Ajmer	94.1	73.2	78	..	7.82	—5.02
Jaipur	100.2	77.1	59	..	11.42	—3.63
Kotah	97.6	78.6	60	..	8.56	—0.79
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	75.0	74	..	23.54	+12.95
Dwarka	87.3	78.7	81	0.02	13.77	+2.88
Veraval	83.1	76.3	89	0.09	24.04	9.93
Rajkot	86.6	73.3	80	1.43	23.78	+3.92
Bhavnagar Para.	88.0	75.3	89	0.84	30.77	+17.40
Surat	85.4	74.1	96	0.38	29.81	—1.13
Ahmedabad	84.6	74.7	89	0.07	25.51	+2.23
Deesa	90.3	74.9	84	..	22.99	+5.92
Neemuch	86.9	71.0	81	..	16.49	—1.65
Indore	86.6	69.1	80	..	30.83	+10.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.8	75.3	72	..	24.88	—12.59
Saugor	89.3	71.1	75	..	18.56	—12.84
Hoshangabad	87.1	73.4	85	..	20.20	—2.77
Khandwa	89.7	72.6	71	..	31.30	+13.00
Akola	92.2	74.5	61	..	19.13	—0.77
Amraoti	91.8	76.3	72	..	26.67	+6.36
Nagpur	92.6	74.3	91	0.15	31.15	+0.89
Chanda	93.5	74.0	90	0.51	31.18	—1.84
Raipur	93.7	74.6	84	0.25	?	?
KONKAN						
Bombay	85.0	75.4	92	0.26	61.00	+7.36
Ratnagiri	84.3	73.9	85	0.21	60.52	—17.09
Mormugao	82.5	73.7	97	0.50	72.65	—0.77
Karwar	83.5	73.5	90	0.25	74.78	—18.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	68.1	69	..	10.67	—0.71
Ahmednagar	89.1	63.0	60	..	16.71	+6.50
Poona	84.5	66.8	78	..	20.92	+6.21
Sholapur	92.8	73.1	66	..	9.71	—2.44
Bijapur	90.7	72.3	69	..	8.55	—1.22
Belgaum	73.3	64.0	93	0.21	27.38	—4.20
Aurangabad	88.9	69.0	65	..	15.45	+0.41
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.4	73.2	93	0.17	29.49	+7.74
Hyderabad	90.3	72.2	88	0.79	11.61	—3.29
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	78.3	71.8	90	0.57	69.93	—20.59
Calicut	79.3	72.6	95	0.67	62.30	—14.92
Cochin	78.7	69.7	86	0.80	62.52	+2.62
Colombo	82.0	73.0	93	0.27	12.38	—2.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.8	75.2	86	0.10	6.76	—8.66
Bellary	93.0	74.3	60	..	3.07	—2.27
Cuddapah	92.5	72.0	97	0.62	4.81	—3.14
Madras	83.5	75.5	73	0.08	3.80	—5.20
Bangalore	76.3	64.3	90	0.11	8.69	—1.80
Coimbator	81.9	71.3	91	..	2.79	—0.91
Trihinopoly	86.1	73.8	66	..	1.95	—2.81
Necpatam	83.2	74.7	87	..	3.70	—2.08

ALL INDIA-WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The strengthening of the Arabian Sea current has continued. Lihgt rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast from Cape Comorin to Gujarat and falls reported from interior of the peninsula more numerous.

Rainfall has been nearly general in east Central Provinces, West Coast and Mysore; fairly general in Burma, Assam, and Hyderabad; local in Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred on the hills of the United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Deccan, and Southeast Madras.

The principal amounts are Tavoy one and half inches; Bhamo four; Myitkyina and Dibrugarh one; Shillong and Cherrapunji two; Silchar and Chittagong three; Jalpaiguri two; Prachinar a half; Rajkot one and a half; Chanda a half; Jagdalpur one; Hyderabad and Deccan ¾; Manamkonda two; Cuddapah, a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into central parts of the country.

S. S. Umgeni:— The steamer Umgeni, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Middlesborough, reports fresh S.-W. wind.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, reports rough weather.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 19th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	..	.. inches 29·726
Temperature of Air	..	..	degrees 81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	,, 75·9
Dew Point	..	..	,, 74·0
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	,, 0·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	.. 5·2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees			.. 85·0
Minimum do. do.			.. 77·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			W, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	..	miles 115
Fall of Rain	..	..	.. inches 0·01
Total fall during month	..	..	.. 1·36
Total fall during year	..	..	.. 60·75
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 19th August	..	..	.. 0 46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, as certain the errers of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8·45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th August 1913 was 29·902 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is repectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80. F. all ansnoid reading should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer eastern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	f. in.
Thurs.	21	m 1	35	26 4
		1	39 a	27 0
Friday.	22	m 2	7	26 0
		2	4 a	26 6
Sat.	23	m 2	44	25 7
		2	33 a	25 11
Sun.	24	m 3	28	25 1
		3	7 a	25 4
Mon.	25	m 4	26	24 8
		3	43 a	24 8
Tues.	26	m 5	42	24 0
		4	57 a	24 2

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thurs,	21	m 7	15	17 11
		7	52 a	17 5
Friday,	22	m 7	43	18 8
		8	19 a	17 7
Sat.	23	m 8	13	19 7
		8	49 a	17 9
Sun,	24	m 8	48	20 6
		9	28 a	17 11
Mon.	25	m 9	35	21 5
		10	27 a	18 2
Tues.	26	m 11	25	22 2
		11	53 a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
21. (Thurs.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 3 m
22. (Fri.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 2 m
23. (Sat.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1 m
24. (Sun.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0 m
25. (Mon.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 29 m
26. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	7h. 59 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h 47·8 m. A. M.; New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A. M., First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15,9 m. P. M.

THE BAKER AS JUDGE.

DEBARRED FROM HEARING BREAD PROSECUTIONS.

"A baker is the one person who may not be judged by his own peers," observed Mr. Justice Darling in mail week, when a Divisional Court granted a rule nisi, on an ex parte motion, for a writ of certiorari to the Swansea magistrates to show cause why certain convictions under the Bread Act should not be quashed.

Mr. Storry Deans said the Act of 1836 provided that a baker should not act as a Justice of the Peace in cases under the Act. In the cases cited Mr. David Williams, chairman of the Swansea Co-operative Society, which sells bread, was on the Bench.

Counsel added that millers were also precluded from sitting in judgment upon bakers.

Mr. Justice Darling: May millers judge millers?

Counsel: Apparently.

But not bakers?—That is so. Counsel explained that the bakers in this case were not convicted of selling short weight, but simply for selling a loaf without weighing it.

Mr. Justice Darling: So that is an offence if the loaf weighs a hundredweight? (Laughter.)

KASAGRA does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

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THE MOST BREEZE FOR
THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 19.

Consols 2½ %	73 11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.24½
Rentes 3 %	88
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45½
Bar silver spot	27 5-16
" 2 months hence	27 ½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small biz.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 1-8
Exchange on India 30 d.st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£125,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m.st	3 13-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" 6 "	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	2½
" 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 20.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained in a seasaw state to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-1-6 gradually improved to Rs. 96-2 at which it closed for the 29th August delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood at anna one less.

Ready Paper was in demand at Rs. 96-5.

4 per. Port Trust Bonds (latest issue) was placed at Rs. 102-6-0.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a steady tone to-day, though the bullish tendency is disappearing day by day.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 632-8 to Rs. 637-8 for September.

Central advanced to Rs. 2,137-8 for September.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,462-8 for October.

Finlay stood steady at Rs. 347-8 and Swan at Rs. 306-4.

Phoenix declined to Rs. 165.

New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 247-8.

David remained firm at Rs. 562-8.

In Press Shares New Mofussils changed hands at Rs. 885.

A big lot of Pearl Mill Shares was placed at Rs. 13-12 discount.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred Shares declined to Rs. 89 and Rs. 183 respectively.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	800
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	6,000
Total Day's Imports	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—More disposition to operate.	
Mid. Americans	6·49 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·45 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 11·66 October 11·17.
New York Official noon call Aug. 11·67 Oct. 11·18.
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·67 October 11·18.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A.S.	6·11	6·16
S.O.	6·01	6·07
O.N.	5·97	6·03
N.D.	5·92	5·98
D.J.	5·92	5·98
J.F.	5·93	5·98
F.M.	5·94	6·00
M.A.	5·95	6·01
A.M.	5·96	6·02
M.J.	5·97	6·03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	10,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A.S.	6.16	6·23
S.O.	6·07	6·14
O.N.	6·03	6·10
N.D.	5·98	6·05
D.J.	5·98	6·05
J.F.	5·98	6·05
F.M.	6.00	6·07
M.A.	6·01	6·08
A.M.	6·02	6·03

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	
Day's Exports to Continent	6,000

Futures at New York Aug. 11·70. Previous closing price. 11·55.
Futures at New York Oct. 11·27. Previous closing price. 11·07.
Advanced on southern buying of futures in the local market and advanced on bull support and short covering.
Spot Cotton at New York 12·00 Previous price 12·00.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 Previous price 12.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·78. Previous price 11·57.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·28. Previous price 11·07.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial	59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, August 29.

The Local Cotton Market for spot as well as for actuals was much excited and holders were asking an advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy whereas contracts for Forward deliveries are are quoted Rs. 239 for F. G. Gengal January delivery and Rs. 289 for M. G. Good Broach March 1914 delivery. Shippers for Europe as well as Local Mills who are as a rule very active buyers at an advance find extreme difficulties to meet the sellers part with their cotton. Stocks of cotton are dwindling very fast. Speculation is very active and the temper of the whole market is altogether changed as we have correctly forecasted all this time. Drought still continues in Texas doing serious damage to the standing crop. The dry weather will help to mature the crop fast but undoubtedly the size of the crop will suffer considerably. The talents in the Trade all agree that we need at least 15 million bales crop to keep the spinners of American cotton comfortable. We have received from a leading authority in America a cable which justifies our belief and which reads as under:

"We think we can see signs of Spinners becoming uneasy and expect some free buying soon in consequence of reduced crop estimates."

If this dry weather continues the damage done to the crop will be irreparable and late rains would only Som we consider the present basis under the circumstances to be safe and sane basis to purchase cotton. The next Government Report due on the 2nd Proximo will show a large deterioration when we expect to see some sky rockets.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
G. Bengals	239	..	..	Jan. 25th 1914.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	247	..	..	do,
Do.	249	..	..	Dec. 25, 13.
Do.	252	..	..	Nov. 25, 13.
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	245	..	..	Jan, 25, 14.
G. M. Khandeish	257	247	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	272	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	242	..	..	Aug. 25th 1913.
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	289	Mar. 25th 1914.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	258	Aug. 25th 1913.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	265	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	270	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	284	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	266	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

DOCTORS INDORSE IT.—*The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation.*

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 19.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £68-13-16; Copper Braziers £83½; Yellow Metal 74; *Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6. value,

Arrivals.—Carthusian, Ekbatana.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yelow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep. Dunkirk. sellers, dull. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. dull. Linseed Calcutta 49; August-Sep.; London, done. sellers dull.

Wheat South Australian.—36½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal, quiet but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; August-Sep.; value steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9; sellers Oct.-Dec.; steady but not much doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar, C. & F. India 11-9½; nominal, Jan.-March; nothing doing. German Beet-root 88 per cent 9-4½; sellers, August; opened firm and dearer closed rather quieter. 9-4½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; F. A. S. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-7½; August Sep.; value firmer. C. & F. Bombay 11-6; August-Sep.; value firmer.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 10-9½; Sep.-Dec.; value, 11-0½; Jan.-March; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and and Karachi 10-11½; Sep.-Dec.; value, 11-2½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta. 11-9½; Sep.-Dec.; value 12-0½; Jan.-March value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-11½; Sep.-Dec.; value, 12-2½; Jan.-March; value. Java Sugar firm but nothing doing.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 47½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2; August Sep.; Hull. sellers quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7-7
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-3
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-0½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-2½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	10
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	12-6
40's Bannermills Twist	10½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10½
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5½
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers.
Months	August-Sept.
Water Twist American 30's	10
Water Twist American 40's	11½
Mule Twist American 40's	10½
Mule Twist American 50's	12½
Mule Twist American 60 s	14½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's	17½
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's	19
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Dull and little doing.	
Tone "Cloths":—Steady, and firm.	
Weft American 54's	11½
Egyptian 80's	17½
Tone "Yarns":—Quiet.	
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9½
" 32's B.	10½
" 36's W. T. C.	10½
" 36's B.	10½
" 42's	12½
" American 60's	16
" Egyptian 60's	17½
" Egyptian 80's	21½

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTA, Aug. 20.

The Share Market was dull and inactive to-day, with prices unchanged and only retail business passing. Coal shares changed hands at the following prices:—Jumoni Rs. 5-12, Kasonda Rs. 18, Raneegunge Rs. 23-4, Senders Rs. 14.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 21.

729. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

730. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.

731. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7 A.M. at Head-Quarters.

732. *Recruits Parade.*—All Recruits of the current seas on will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 P. M.

733. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th, Sunday, Distances.—300, 300 Yards Wantage, 300 Yards, Lopehole, 200 Yards Wantage. August 31st Sunday.

734. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 21st instant, at 7 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
Subject.—Defence of Detached Posts.
It is hoped that all Officers and N. C. Officers who did not attend last week will please endeavour to attend this lecture.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 20.

First Aid Class.—The 3rd Lecture in First Aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters at 9-30 P.M. on Thursday next, 21st instant.

Strength E. E. Coy.—The undermamed having permanently left the station are Struck off theStrength of the Corps from 18th August 1913:—
Sappers C. Cadell, G. Page, F. Kimpton and F. Bickwood.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotations.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	67-8 XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,7-40
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	45		950
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..		107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..		240
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30		740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25		3,25
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12		275
Central India	May-Nov.	55		2137-8
China	Mar.-Sep.	50		795
Choi Silk	..	20		255
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50		1510
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		440
Connaught	do.	Nil.		190
Coorla	April	40		659
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5		145
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8		267-8
David	May-Nov.	20		562-8
Edward Sassoon	..	8		195-4
Emperor Edward	..	25		485
Empress	Mar.-Sep	..		140
Fazulbhoy	May	20		637-8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60		1 010
Finlay Mills	..	15		347-8
Gold Mohur	..	25		450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	45		660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15		475
Hyderabad	do.	60		1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.		115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		165
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.		500 X
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5		108-12
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½		137
Jewraj Baloo	May	15		440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25		900
Khatao	May-Nov	45		1,390
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25		815
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60		1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75		1,402-8
Madras United	June-Dec	60		2060
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		3,155
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil,		100
Mirzarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30		165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9		247/8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35		1,080
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7½		165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		390
Ripon	do.	Nil.		100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50		825
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35		4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec	250		4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45		1,430
Sun	Oct.	..		1264
Surat Rice Mill	May	15		220
Swan	New O	12½		306-4
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50		1,657/8
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,440
Union Mill	..	Nil.		135
Vishnu Cotton	C. F.	Nil.		465
Western India	..	Nil.		660
Mysore Spinning	Sept.	45		630
	July	15		25

Press Companies.

	Last year Div.	R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,80
Albert, Kurrachee	N...	45	50
Bruce, Dawnpore	A...	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sable'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	1376
Khangam	Sept.	30	305
Manmudpura Cin.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug.	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	685
New Berar	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Vaikari, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	680
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/o	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	149
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	13 1/4

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.		
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10		1
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	All.		13
Samalkua	..	Nil.		
Sack y Co.	..			4
Sadu File	..			94 XD
Sarod Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..		35 CD
Bo. Buna T. Corpr.	..	15½		675 XD
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. (P. / O.)	Feb.-Aug	..		177
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	Rs. 2		23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	40		960
Bo. Land and Building	..	30		400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O. / P.)	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %		237-8 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	20%		29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun. Sep.	30 H.yr. 8		450
Delhi Flour	..	30		115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50		30		500
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20,	Dec.	12		20
Indian Cotton Cotton Co. G (Old / New Issue)		..		100
		..		25
O C P	March. Oct.-July	7 %		101
John Kberts & Co.		13		200
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July. do.	10 %		50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.		12½		183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July	..		107½
Marks & Co.	..	8		101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..		100
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.		70
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %		25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	..		500
Phillips & Co.	July	20 %		35
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	Rs. 3½		
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	..	40		880
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	10 %		22
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	8 %		300
Soundy & Co.	Mar.-Aug	..		22
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O. / D. / P.)	..	..		nom
	Jan & July	Nil.		89
Tata Hydro Electric	..	..		78
	..	..		185
	..	4 %		1130
Thacker & Co.	..	..		925
Telephone Co.	May.	24 %		
Tresscher & Co.	July	Rs. 2½		198 XD
		Rs. 15		66
		992-8 X		492-8 XD

Buyer S—Seller Nom-Nominal Prices CD—Com.dend XD—Mr.dividend

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 20th.

S. S. Umgeni	Hagger	Midlesbrough	June 21
S. S. Uhenfels	Olburann	Hamburg	July 15
S. S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta	August 8
S. S. Nurani	Atkin	Calcutta	July 22

DEPARTURES.

August 20th.

S. S. Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	Kobe
S. S. Culna	Farquherson	Antwerp
S. S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
S. S. Upada	Logan	Java

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:—

S. S. Barula	Milne	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S. S. Kasara	Morrison	Busreh via Karachi
S. S. Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah
S. S. Clan Macphee	Ody	Chitagong

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Chindwara	for	Calcutta.
"	Umgeni	for	Hull etc.
"	Nurani	for	Calcutta.

S. S. Umgeni:—The steamer Umgeni, 1,666 tons, Captain A. N. Hagger, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Middlesborough, June 21st, with ballast.

S. S. Uhenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3,568 tons, Captain N. Olburann, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg, July 15th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, August 6th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Nurani:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain F. W. Atkin, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, July 22nd, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A. P. Logan, sailed on Wednesday for Java, with ballast.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mansuri:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macphee:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphee, 3,244 tons, E. C. Ody, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with a same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A. Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co.
B. Assaye	Clodwell	P. & O. S.N. & Co.
C. & E. Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E. Schildtrum	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Strathparron	Hutchinson	T. M. & Co.
G. Kanzler	Schipp	A. S & Co.
H. Amatonga	Wo ster	K. N. & Co.
K Kowelt	Brywis	Arab Steamer.
M. Strathgyle	Brown	J. F. & Co
N. Benin	Cole	J. F. & Co
O. Mansuri	Goss	T. M. & Co
P. Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Q. Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer

V. DOCK.

1. Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co.
2. Elzsia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co.
5. Strathlyon	Cann	W. & A. G. & Co.
6. City of Sparta	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
7. Bassano	Baechell	J. F. & Co
8. Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co
9. Quilca	Cole	M. M. & Co
9. Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of York	Brenner	K. N. & Co
12 & 13. Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co
14. Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co
15. Pandua	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
16. Orissa	Rutne	K. N. & Co

Offside D. & E.

Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati	Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.
Sarasvati	Moola	B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Kolford	T. Jeewanda
Brinkurn	Proctor.	
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Crossfels	Sockein	W. & A. G. & Co.
Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co.
Chanda	Cunninghan	M. M. & Co.
Gaisvale	Sceary	A. Y. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Hild	Salvansen	F. F. C. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirthfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Kola	Minett.	M. M. & Co.
Midasfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Marlenbad	Bednars	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
President	Schutz	Saundels & Co.
Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
Rappenfels	Grovan	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer
Soyo Maru	Maki	S. W. & Co.
Silta	Bryn	Bombay & Co.
Urlana	Pratt	M. M. & Co.
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co.
Uhenfels	Olbrann	W. & A. G. & Co.
Umgeni	Hagger	W. & A. G. Co,

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 19th August 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. CALEDONIA.

The following passengers are booked to sail by the Mail Steamer Caledonia to London next Saturday:—

Bagram, Mr. C	Macmillan, Mr. R. W.
Bates, Mr A	M. and Mrs.
Bliss, Mr W E	Macmillan, two Misses
Bose, Mr G N	Mal, Mr. L. L.
Burn, Mrs M	Manickam, Mr. T. K.
Burn, Miss K M	Raja
Chaliha, Mr L P	McCann, Mr. G. M.
Dear, Mr T W	Moore, Mr. C.
Dowrah, Mr B	McClelland Mr.
Dale, Lt. Col. G. A.	Morgan Mrs. J. T.
Fraser Mr. Duncan	Pandya, Mr. Vedhyasgar
Fellowes, Mr. C.	Paul, Mrs. C. D.
Hakim, Mr. Mauivi A.	Plowden, Major T. C.
Hardcastle, Captain J	Rackstraw, Mr. G.
Heffmeister, Mr. E.	Ram, Mr. L.
Harker, Mrs. E. M. and child.	Ranking, Capt. J. G. L.
Ironside, Mr. W.	Ricardo, Mrs. & Infant.
Izat Mr. J. Ferguson	Streeter, Rev D. H. and Mrs.
Jacob, Mr. H. F. D.	Sweet, Mr.
Jackson, Mr. L. H.	Singh, Mr. A.
Jadha, Mr. M. J.	Tucker, I. M. S., Maj. E
Kitto, Mr. N	F. Gordon.
Knight, Mr. H. F.	Tucker, Mrs. & child.
Krishnalal, Mr. L.	Vesuna, Mr. H. B.
Khan, Mr. M. Abdul Rahim.	Valentine, Mr. C. R.
Le Maistre, Mr. G. H.	Watson, Mrs.
Loftus Mr. M. M.	

SUN POWER PLANT.

REMARKABLE INVENTION.

DEMONSTRATION IN EGYPT.

Verily the ingenuity of man knows no limit. He has, since the earliest times, harnessed the winds. Likewise of more recent date he has harnessed the waters of the earth, with which he now does more or less as he wishes. His latest feat is to harness the sun and use the energy given out by it to work machinery and manufacture all manner of commodities, says the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer." As a matter of fact, many attempts have been made to convert what is known as sun-power to practical uses, but all attempts proved to be failures until Mr. Frank Shuman took the question in hand. And, that he has succeeded where others failed, was evident from the very interesting demonstration which took place the other day at Maadi on the outskirts of Cairo.

Since tropical countries possess unlimited sun-power which can be had, so to speak, for asking, it follows that the success of any experiments in connection with the utilisation of that element must be of direct interest to those countries. The following brief extract from the official account of the experiments carried out and the working and object of this ingenious plant may, therefore, not be out of place.

The first scientists who took up the question, based their experiments either upon lenses or mirrors to concentrate the sun's rays upon a small surface, or upon the heating of fluids of a low boiling point and obtaining subsequent power generation from the vapour under pressure. For soem reason or other they invariably concentrated their efforts on the creation of vapour at high pressure and its subsequent utilisation in the ordinary engine. As a result, the power produced was practically of no commercial value, since in the first place high temperatures were involved and much loss was incurred by conduction and connection; secondly the cost of the lenses and

AKOLA TRIAL.

COLLINS GETS THREE MONTHS.

NEGLIGENT TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR.

RESULT OF OVER-CONFIDENCE.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

AKOLA, Aug. 20.

Major T. C. Plowden, District Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which James Collins, a European, lately Telegraph Maintenance Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, stood charged under Section 101 (b) of the Indian Railways Act 1890, in that he, being a railway servant, when on duty at Katepurna Railway Station on the 25th April, 1913, endangered the safety of persons travelling by train by not fully complying with the orders which he, as a railway servant, was bound by the terms of his employment to obey, and of which he had due notice, and in that he failed to apply to the Neale's Ball Token Instrument on the Boregaon side at Katepurna Railway Station, the full mechanical test, as laid down in the said orders, for testing the locking mechanism of such instruments, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 101 (b) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. To this charge the accused pleaded not guilty.

The case had arisen out of the very serious accident caused by the 256 Up passenger train pitching into the 322 Up goods train on the morning of the 30th April, 1913, in the vicinity of mileage 375 between the two adjacent stations of Katepurna and Boregaon, on the G. I. P. Railway system. The loss of lives was deplorable; 29 persons were killed on the spot and one died shortly afterwards from his injuries. The number of injured was 82, of this number 17 were severely injured and three of them died subsequently. The total death-roll was therefore 33, and the total number of persons injured was 79.

Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of Government Railway Police, conducted the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

FACTS OF CASE UNDISPUTED.

In his judgment Major Plowden stated that the facts of the accident were undisputed and were as follows: On the 30th April the 322 Up goods train left Katepurna, the station immediately preceding Boregaon on the up side, at 4-10 a.m. The train proceeded as far as the outer signal of Boregaon station where the driver found the signal against him and pulled up the train. The driver Munchershaw Sorabji, looked at his watch and found the time to be 4-23 a.m. After a wait of about 30 minutes both the outer and home signals were lowered and the driver took steps to move his train on. He found he could not start the train and he, therefore, backed a short distance, about 1½ yards, in order to get sufficient impetus to enable the engine to pull its load. He was on the point of putting his lever in the foregear when he felt a push forward. He immediately stopped his engine and went back to see what had happened. He found that his train had been run into by another train. This train proved to be the 356 Up passenger which has left Katepurna at 4-35 a.m. The running time between Katepurna and Boregaon for this train is 11 minutes, and the guard O'Neill and the engine driver Conroy estimated that when the passenger train pitched into the goods train, the former had been running about 8 or 9 minutes. The time at which the collision occurred was therefore about 5-4 a.m. The guard of the passenger train (O'Neill) stated that when he first looked at his watch after the accident the time was 6-20; but that witness was knocked about in his brake, apparently rendered temporarily unconscious, and it was clear that he must have looked at his watch some time after the collision took place.

ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.

Katepurna and Boregaon stations are on the single line of rail between Shegaon and Nagpur. All trains on this line are worked by the Absolute Block System. The General Rules referred to above were sanctioned by the Railway Board. The object of the Absolute Block System is to prevent more than one train from running between any two stations on the same line and at the same time.

After minutely explaining the working of the signalling which concerned this case the Magistrate proceeded to state that it was clearly established by the evidence of prosecution witnesses Munchershaw Sorabji, the driver of the passenger train, Atmaram Pandurang, Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, and Madhusudan, Sub-Inspector, Government Railway Police, that each of of Katepurna (i.e., between Boregaon the drivers had a ball token, in other words each driver possessed the necessary authority to proceed. It has been explained that when a train is on a section the two connected instruments at either end of the section are locked, and that they can only be unlocked by a ball token being inserted into either one or other of them. Under normal circumstances the initial step towards unlocking is done by the operator of the receiving station, who obtains the ball token necessary for the purpose from the guard of the train for the safe progress of which the section has been blocked.

UNLOCKING BY BALL TOKEN.

Now we know for a fact that the goods train neither reached its immediate destination, Boregaon, nor returned to Katepurna, and also that the ball token with the driver of it never left his possession till it was made over to Sub-Inspector Madhusudan on the afternoon of the 30th April; therefore neither of the connected instruments at Katepurna or Boregaon could have been unlocked with his ball token which was the only one that should have been used by either the operator at Katepurna or the operator at Boregaon. Further, neither of these two instruments could be unlocked by any ball token used on the section in rear of Katepurna (i.e. between Katepurna and Kurtizapur) or in advance of Boregaon (i.e. between Boregaon and Yawalkhed), because on alternate sections ball tokens of different groovings are used so as to ensure that no block instruments can be unlocked by means of a ball belonging to an alternate section. The ball tokens used on the Katepurna-Murtizapur section will only go into the instrument at Katepurna connected with the one at Murtizapur. This was practically demonstrated in Court by Mr. Campbell and was not disputed by the accused. It was, therefore, impossible for the operator at Katepurna, even if he was sufficiently careless, to unlock the Boregaon side instrument at his station with the ball token handed over to him by the guard of the 356 passenger, which token was the authority for the train to proceed from Murtizapur to Katepurna, and which had to be used for unlocking the Murtizapur side instrument at Katepurna in order to clear back the section between Katepurna and Murtizapur. Nor is there any question of either of the connected instruments at Boregaon and Katepurna being unlocked by a lost or stray ball token belonging to the Katepurna-Boregaon section, elaborate prosecutions for preventing lost ball tokens being used are prescribed by Rule 30 of the Block Rules. The accused does not allege that either of the connected instruments at Boregaon or Katepurna was improperly unlocked by the use of the ball token prescribed for the section on either side in advance and in rear respectively of these two stations, or by a lost ball token belonging to the Katepurna-Boregaon section, but I have thought it advisable to make clear that the improper unlocking of either of these two connected instruments by either of these means was impossible.

KATEPURNA INSTRUMENT DEFECTIVE.

We find, therefore, that neither of the connected instruments at Katepurna or Boregaon was unlocked either properly or improperly by the use of a ball token, nevertheless the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna released a second ball token for the use of the 356 Up passenger. The prosecution allege that the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna was defective on the 30th April, 1913, in that the handle was not locked, as it should have been, when it was put to horizontal right for the purpose of obtaining the ball token for the 322 Up goods; that this defect contributed to the release of the second ball token taken out for the 356 Up passenger; that the accused, who was a Telegraph Maintenance Inspector in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, and in charge of the Shegaon district, within which the station of Katepurna is situated, inspected this instrument on the 25th April, 1913, and failed to apply to it the full mechanical test prescribed for the testing of the locking mechanism of these instruments, and that he is, therefore, responsible for the defective condition of the instrument, and that through his disobedience of orders he endangered the lives of the travelling public and therefore committed an offence under section 101 (b) of the Railways Act, 1890.

ACCUSED'S ADMISSIONS.

The accused admits that the accident, as described, did take place; that he was Telegraph Maintenance Inspector in charge of the Shegaon district within which Katepurna is situated; that he inspected the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna on the 25th April, 1913, in company with overseer Abdul Latif; that he (the accused) did not make the full mechanical test of the locks in each position in that he failed to test the handle from the horizontal right position; and that the orders contained in circular No. 123 were known to him. He further admits the existence of the defect and that it is due to the misadjustment of the pivot screws of the locking pawl and does not challenge Mr. Campbell's evidence with regard to the defect.

The accused contends that he cannot be held responsible for the accident and that it should not be held that either the accident or the misManipulation of the instrument were the results of the defect in the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna.

For the above reasons and in view of his honest and straightforward explanations the accused claims to be acquitted.

POINTS FOR DECISION.

The principal points for decision were:—(1) Was the misadjustment of the right hand pawl of the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna in existence when the accused tested the instrument on the 25th April 1913? (2) If so, does the neglect of the accused to apply the full mechanical test for the testing of the locking mechanism amount to an offence under section 101 (b) of the Indian Railway Act?

With regard to the first question we have it from the evidence of Abdul Latif and the admission of the accused that the accused and Abdul Latif went to Katepurna on the 25th April, 1913, and together attended to the instrument. Beyond these two persons there is no one who can tell us what was actually done to the instrument. The Assistant Station Master says that he cannot say what these two did to the instrument. He is not competent to tell us, he is not an expert in the mechanism of the machine, on the contrary he is expressly forbidden to interfere with the mechanism and is not entrusted with the key of the case within which it is kept locked. Abdul Latif's evidence is to some extent favourable to the accused, and I see no reason why the accused should challenge it on other ground than that the evidence is in fact not true. The accused has not been charged with neglect in misadjusting the pawl, because Mr. James for the prosecution very properly pointed out that there was considerable doubt on this point and that the benefit of the doubt should be given to the accused, but with neglect in failing to test the instrument fully in accordance with orders. The testing of the instrument is one of the final operations to be done after the instrument has been examined and any defects found put right. It is immaterial, therefore, whether the defect was pre-existent to the inspection on the 25th April. It is, therefore, unnecessary to come to any finding as to whether the pawls were removed and replaced on the 25th April, 1913, or as to the person who removed and replaced them.

INSPECTION BY NICHOLAS.

A very relevant matter, however, is the inspection made by Nicholas on the 28th April, 1913. Though the accused has not explicitly pleaded that the misadjustment was, or might have been caused by Nicholas, a finding, if possible, on this point is very necessary. Now according to Nicholas when he received the message calling him to Katepurna station he went to the accused who told him to go and see if the tumbler dog was giving trouble and if so take it out and put it on one side. He accordingly tested the instrument to see if the trouble was caused by the tumbler dog, and finding that it was so caused he removed the tumbler dog. The witness denies that he did anything to the locking pawls beyond cleaning them. Both Atmaram Pandurang, the Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, and Nicholas state that the fault was on the down side of the instrument, that is on the receiving side—for which the handle has to be at horizontal left—since down trains are passed on by Boregaon and received by Katepurna. So that the fault was that the handle could not be turned from the horizontal left to the vertical position even though ball tokens had been put into the instrument. For the reasons given I believe that Nicholas is speaking the truth with regard to the explicit instructions given to him by the accused and in face of those instructions, which Nicholas appears to have strictly carried out. According to Mr. Campbell's evidence the duties of an overseer when visiting an instrument are to clean and oil it, to correct any defect or incipient defect he may find and after completing the work to test the instrument properly. Nicholas corrected the only defect he was aware of and cleaned the instrument, but it is clear from his own evidence that he did not test the instrument fully. No evidence has been adduced by either side to show that between the 25th and 28th April any person other than Nicholas inspected the defective instrument, and there was no possibility of any unauthorised person interfering with its mechanism which was securely locked up. It follows, therefore, that the right pawl was not misadjusted by any one at any time on the 25th April after the accused had finished his work on the instrument or on any subsequent date.

PAST HISTORY OF INSTRUMENT.

All the evidence points to the irresistible conclusion that this particular misadjustment of the right locking pawl could only be caused by a human agent when replacing the pawl and could not be brought about in any other way. This conclusion is further supported by the past history of the instrument. The history sheet which covers a period of 6 years and 3 months from November 1906 to February 1913, does not contain a single instance of this particular defect. If, therefore, the misadjustment was not caused through the ordinary wear and tear, cleaning etc., during a period of 6 years' working, the improbability of it being caused during a working period of 6 days at the most is so great as to amount to certainty. The only possible conclusion left is that the misadjustment of the right pawl was in existence at the time the accused was testing the instrument on the 25th April, and that if he had made a complete test and tried to see—which he did not—if the handle could be turned from the right horizontal to the vertical position, he must have discovered the defect.

For the above reasons I find the first question in the affirmative.

With regard to the second question, the offence under section 101 (b) of the Railways Act consists in (1) disobeying any rule or order and (2) thereby endangering the safety of any person. All orders issued to this staff with the object of ensuring that the examination and inspection of block instruments shall be properly and efficiently carried out are, in my opinion, consistent with the general obligation placed on every railway servant by general rule 234 (1). The accused admits that he is acquainted with the orders contained in the circular and the very designation of the office he held shows that he was bound to obey them. I hold, therefore, that the orders contained in Departmental Circular No. 123 fall within the meaning of the word "order" used in clause (b) of section 101, and fulfil all the requirements laid down in the clause.

ACCUSED'S PREDECESSOR'S NEGLECT.

With regard to the question of endangering the safety or any person, most of the pleadings of the accused are to the effect that if some other person or persons had done their duty properly the defect in the instrument would not have caused the accident. The accused is not charged with having caused the accident but with endangering the safety of persons travelling by rail. The circular lays down that Inspectors should instruct their overseers in the orders contained, in it and it is my belief that Nicholas was never so instructed, for this neglect of course accused's predecessor is responsible. Nicholas has already been punished departmentally by dismissal, and holding the view that I do regarding his ignorance of his duties, I do not consider it either desirable or necessary to direct any further action to be taken against him. But the plea of ignorance does not apply in the case of the accused, nor has it been put forward by him. Turning to the certificate entered by the Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, in Nicholas' diary on the 28th April, 1913, I am unable to hold that it amounts to a certificate of efficiency for the instrument. It seems to me opposed to common sense that a man who is so ignorant of the mechanism of the instrument that he is forbidden to have anything to do with it and is not entrusted with the key of the case containing it, should be considered competent to certify to the efficiency of the instrument. It is unfortunate that the wording of the certificate does not make clear the real object of it. The certificate of efficiency should be given by a member of the Maintenance Staff who inspects the instrument and should be the Station Master's authority for using the instrument. The Station Master should be required to certify only the times of arrival and departure of the inspecting official and the period he was at work on the instrument. The most that I can read into the certificate is that the Assistant Station Master was satisfied that the particular defect he had reported had been removed. Even assuming that the Assistant Station Master neglected his duty I am of opinion that the arguments with regard to Nicholas' neglect apply here also. But I hold that the certificate was never intended to be, could not be, and in fact was not a certificate of efficiency for the instrument.

BOREGAON OPERATOR'S NEGLIGENCE.

One of the principal parts played by the Block Instrument in this combination is the mechanical refusal to release more than one token at a time. If this mechanical check fails, the instrument becomes a source of danger. It is immaterial that a human agent takes an initiative in bringing the defect into operation, for he is supposed to have an efficient not a defective instrument in his charge. My opinion is that the operator thought that he must have received the signal and missed it, for it has to be remembered that the goods train had left Katepurna at 4-10 and the running time was over and the operator had every reason to expect the train out of section signal and to have the section cleared back, so when his handle turned when he interfered with it, he became confirmed in his impression that the goods train must have arrived and the section cleared back. So with his handle at vertical he proceeded to give the "is line clear" signal for the passenger, and having received in reply the "line is clear" signal from Boregaon, he proceeded with the normal process of blocking the section, and gave the "obstruction danger" signal and so obtained the second token for the passenger train. In the circumstances there was every excuse for the operator at Katepurna to give the "is line clear" signal to Boregaon for the passenger, but there was no excuse for the operator at Boregaon to give an affirmative reply so long as the goods train had not arrived at his station. The operator at Boregaon has been tried separately for his negligence.

The defect was a contributory cause in that owing to it the instrument at Katepurna failed in two respects. First, it failed to act as a check upon the initial negligence of the operator at Boregaon in omitting to lower the signals for the goods train, for the handle of an efficient instrument would not have come down to the vertical position no matter how long the train was held up on the section and no matter how much the operator at Katepurna interfered with the handle. Secondly, it misled the operator at Katepurna into believing that the section had been cleared back and he could, therefore, ask for a "line clear" for the passenger. For the reasons given I am of opinion that if any railway servant responsible for efficient maintenance of block instruments fails to test properly any instrument examined and inspected by him, and as a result of such neglect places in the hands of an operator a defective instrument, such person endangers the lives of all persons travelling on the section to which the defective instrument pertains and which is used for the working of the section, from the time of his neglect. In the view that I take of the law the accused's offence was committed and completed on the 25th April, 1913, and no actual loss of life or injury was necessary in order to complete the offence. I, therefore, find in the affirmative on the second question. On the findings recorded I find that the accused guilty of the offence with which he has been charged and convict him accordingly under Section 101 (b) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

NEGLECT OF OVER-CONFIDENCE.

The neglect of the accused was not the neglect of either laziness or apathy, it was rather the neglect of over-confidence of a competent workman who trusted to an eye-test instead of applying the proper mechanical test, and was deceived by his eyes; but he must, nevertheless, suffer for the consequences of his over-confidence. I do not propose to take into consideration the fact that the accused has been dismissed from his employment, or his length or servece or character for in the circumstances of the case I do not consider that these points call for consideration any more than they did in the case of the Assistant Station Master, Boregaon. But there are other points of an extenuating character which do deserve consideration. The first is the accused's frank conduct throughout the trial and his admissions which have materially assisted the prosecution. The second is that the accused through no fault of his has had this judgment held over him for a period of about two and a half months. But the most important point is the fact that it was in the accused's power to remedy the defect before the commencement of the joint enquiry held on the accident. The accused visited Katepurna in his official capacity on the 1st May and sent the telegram to Mr. Campbell that afternoon. The telegram runs:—"356 up pitched into rear of 322 up between Boregaon and Katepurna both drivers in possession of ball tokens. I have put instruments out of use until inspected by you or Mr. Bauld. They appear in good order:—Collins." The accused explains that the expression "they appear in good order" meant that externally they were all right, that all the covers were in tact. He made no test of either instrument that day.

ACCUSED'S HONESTY.

The telegram clearly shows that the accused suspected the instruments, and it is in evidence that the misadjustment of the pawl was of such a nature that a quarter turn of the screw would remove it. It was within the accused's power to test the instrument and remedy any defect found and so remove all trace of it and of his negligence with practically no risk of detection of his action. Had he done this the mystery of the release of the second token would probably never have been solved, and in consequence a good deal of unjust suspicion would in all probability have fallen on the operator at Katepurna, and generally the causes which brought about the accident would have been considerably obscured.

Having regard to these extenuating circumstances I consider that half the maximum punishment which this Court is competent to award in the case of an European British subject will meet the ends of justice and will serve as a warning to other members of the Telegraph Maintenance staff. I accordingly sentence the accused James Collins to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHANGE OF UNIVERSITY TERMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So the matter regarding the change of University terms is at last finally settled, but it is doubtful if the change shall be appreciated by the students for whom of course it is intended. Whether it will be a change for the better or worse still remains to be determined.

Personal experience has shown that the months of March and April are the most ill-suited for studies for examination purposes. The days in the month of April are very sultry and the mights most trying, so much so that it is found very hard to sit inside a room at night time. I am afraid the students will not feel cool and comfortable (which are necessary) while sitting for the examinations in the mandap.

It has been found that examinations which are notified to be held in April are always postponed on account of plague and are held in June. Is there then any guarantee that the examinations will not be postponed owing to plague in Bombay? Don't you think the students will lose their peace of mind even if there be the least danger and try to get the examinations postponed as hitherto? How in that case will the terms be arranged I would like to know.

Yours etc.,
G. R. IDNANI.

Bombay, August 20.

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Extracts from a letter, dated July 23rd, 1913, received from T. R. Rangaswami Aiyengar, Esq., B.A.L.T., A. E. L. M. College, Guntur, giving the reports of more cases which have been cured with the Oxypathor, and his general opinion of same.

My Dear Dr. Katz,—

You will be glad to hear that my second daughter, aged 9 years, was cured of a big swelling on her left foot, brought on by the pressure of a door on the foot. She complained of servere pain and I treated her for two days, placing the Polarizer in ordinary cold water, and she has now fully recovered.

My wife who has been often complaining of Rheumatic pains all over her body, and who has been loosing strength, has got rid of her pains completely, and now looks a healthy slender girl of about 18, although her actual age is 31.

For my own part, I have received considerable relief in my Liver complaint, and have been free from Constipation for the past two months, although I have stopped the treatment some time ago.

A few days ago Mr. P. Venkata Reddi, my college Colleague and Municipal Chairman of this town, got a sudden attack of fever and I was able to cure him within half-an-hour with my machine, as he had sent his own to you for examination.

It is not with the view of pleasing you, or in the hopes of receiving some reward from you, or from anyone else, that I write to you of the many cures effected. I have always written to you the barest truth, and in reply to enquirers who solicited my advice in the use of the Oxypathor. I have given to them absolute facts that came within my own experience, leaving the rest to their own sweet judgment.

With reference to Dr.—I think his remarks are most insinuating, and not worthy of a gentleman's notice. I can proclaim to the whole World with a clear conscience, that none of my testimonials were given at the request of anyone, or even at the request of the Institute of Oxypathy. If you had called or written for one, you would never have received it. In my sincere gratitude for what the Oxypathor has done for me, and for my family and friends, I have thought it my duty to make the World know of its wonderful cures. With my very best wishes and kindest regards.

I remain,
Yours very faithfully.'
(Signed) T. R. RANGASWAMI AIYENGAR, B. A. L. T.,
A. E. L. M. College, GUNTUR.

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HINDU TEAM SELECTED.

A GOOD ALL-ROUND SIDE.

The Hindu Selection Committee met yesterday in the Gymkhana pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, when the following were selected to play for the Hindus against the Presidency, at Poona on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst.

1. Mr. M. D. Pai (Captain), Bombay.
2. Mr. P. Baloo (Bombay).
3. Mr. L. H. Semper (Karachi).
4. Mr. S. M. Joshi (Poona).
5. Mr. J. M. Rasker (Poona).
6. Mr. S. K. Diveker (Bombay).
7. Mr. P. Vithal (Bombay).
8. Mr. C. V. Mehta (Bombay).
9. Mr. P. Gunpat (Bombay).
10. Mr. D. B. Deodhar (Poona).
11. Mr. K. K. Swami (Bombay).

Reserves: Messrs. N. H. Kharwa (Bombay), G. P. Gaikwar (Poona), W. B. Talpade (Bombay) and Bhosley (Poona).

BOWLING.

It will be seen that the forecast of the composition of the team, published in the "Chronicle" yesterday, has proved quite correct. At first sight one might hesitate to call the team thoroughly representative of Hindu cricket, and doubtless there will be at least a couple of changes for the matches in Bombay where the conditions of wicket differ materially from those in Poona; but looking to the sort of pitch that is most likely to be met with in the capital of the Deccan, the selections made yesterday should be regarded as quite the best that could have been made under the circumstances. They have in Baloo, a class bowler who is still in the forefront of Indian trundlers; and great things are expected of S. M. Joshi of Poona, who on his present brilliant form is regarded as more than an ordinary change bowler. L. H. Samper of Karachi is another equally good trundler, who may be expected to gather in a rich harvest of wickets if he would not always bowl off the wicket. And lastly they have got a fairly good change-bowler in Rasker of Poona, who is also a moderate bat. Thus it might safely be asserted that the Hindu attack this time is much stronger than it has been in the past.

BATTING.

In the batting department also, the Hindus possess first-class bats in Pai, Vithal, Mehta, Gunpat and Deodhar. The first-named three are veterans, while Deodhar has once donned flannels for his side, and Gunpat is a new-comer. Deodhar is in one form this season, while Gunpat, one of the cricketing quartette of Baloo brothers, is amongst the colts, absolutely the best selection that the Committee have made. Swami, also a new-comer, bats very well, and if he gets going, he is sure to make the pace hot for the bowlers. The team is thus equally strong in batting and bowling but perhaps the most noteworthy fact about it is that every one of the men is a good fielder. One of the weak points about Hindu teams in the past was their generally poor fielding, which drawback has been removed this time by the inclusion in the team only of those, who besides their other qualifications, are good fielders. Altogether the team is an excellent combination, which should render a good account of itself in the case of a dry wicket being met with during the match.

Of the reserves N. H. Kharwa is a fast, run-getting bat; Talpade, a moderate bat and a fairly good change bowler; Gaikwar, a moderate bat and a brilliant field; and Bhosley is an all-round man.

DEARTH OF PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your paper you mention the chief reason for the Presidency Europeans wishing to have the Quadrangular Matches played alternately at Bombay and Poona, is their inability to arrange to get players who can spare close on four weeks for the big contests at Poona and Bombay.

Surely it is not creditable to the Europeans that they should be the first to make such a suggestion, when the Hindus and Parsis are prepared to meet them with the same difficulties to contend with?

The Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans look upon the Bombay Quadrangular matches as their most important fixtures and arrange for as many of their "cracks" to be available for these matches, giving vacant places in the Poona matches, to promising players from their communities. Why cannot the Europeans do likewise?

There are several players in Bombay outside the Bombay Gymkhana who could be given a trial in the Poona matches, reserving up-country players who are unable to play at Poona and Bombay, to arrange to be free for the Quadrangular matches.

Probably the Selection Committee would say there are none in Bombay good enough to fill any vacancies.

Why not try a few from the various clubs in Test Matches, as the others do, where they would have an opportunity of showing what they can do as on their club grounds on the Oval and elsewhere. Mr. Orr, the President of the Cricket League could be asked to suggest a few likely candidates, Mr. Aston from the Y. M. C. A. and the Secretaries of the other European Club, a couple each. That men playing on the Esplanade, Oval and Marin Lines pitches are unable to in any way show their worth is evidenced by the failure of such men as Messrs. Ganpat, Mahomed, Bhappu, Patel, Razak, Rajah and Chandarana, to mention players in the League only, who though great performers on their Gymkhana grounds, have done nothing startling in their League fixtures.

Should the European Selection Committee adopt some such course and not look out for officers and "burra sahibs" only, they are likely not only to unearth some useful players for this year's matches, but would give a stimulus to cricket outside the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, which would soon help to lessen the dearth of players at present complained of.

Yours etc.,
A CRICKETER.

POONA GYMKHANA v. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

The following will represent the Poona Gymkhana in the match against the Bombay Gymkhana to be played at Bombay on 22nd and 23rd August.

Messrs. Holman, Stephenson, Clemson, Dibben, Gordon, Gould, Love, Sarson, Kelly, Rosher and Rait-Kerr.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

"A PATRIOT" suggests the following Hindu team for the ensuing Quadrangular contest:—

1. Sheshachari.
2. Mehta.
3. Baloo.
4. Vittal.
5. Pai.
6. Ganpath.
7. Joshi.
8. Rasker.
9. Devdhar.
10. Sampre.
11. Divekar.

Reserves:—1. Swami. 2. Khurwa.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Hampshire beat Somerset at Portsmouth by seven wicket.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

B. A. C. (1) BEAT Y. M. C. A. (0).

The game in the above tournament last evening was the replay of the tie between the Bombay Athletic Club and the Y. M. C. A., the latter going down to the Bombay Athletic by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. The game throughout, after the display seen on the previous days, was very tame, and to add to the general weakness of the teams opposed to each other, the rain left the ground in a sodden condition, putting at a discount accurate kicking or passing. The treme who donned shorts last evening for the B. A. C., played well on the left wing, and Templeton on the right wing put in some good work. The inside men, Murray, Harwood and Downes, missed chances galore, as did the Y. M. C. A., centre, Rockley, and Brooks. On one occasion D'Souza had got past the B. A. C., backs and had only to beat Walker, when he was penalised for "offside". the referee seeing his error, bounded the ball. It was most disconcerting to the Y. M. C. A., and the acknowledged wrong decision at a crucial moment no doubt caused some heart burning. The defence of the B. A. C. did well, the brothers James at back not showing to very great advantage. Osborne at centre half, supported by Clarke and Finnigin fed their forwards and nipped many a dangerous movement in fine style. The Y. M. C. A. halves, played a fairly good game, though no doubt it was their weak spot.

Steal's time was 13-4/5 sec. which was very good on a wet ground.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

(*UP TO DATE.*)

FIRST ROUND.

Durham, L. I. beat Dorset Regiment (holders)—1—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Royal Scots beat Bombay Gymkhana —3—0.

G. I. P. Railway beat Grant Medicals 0—0, 3—0.

Loyal North Lancs beat Middlesex Regiment—3—0.

A. T. A. Sherwoods beat R. G. A. (Bombay)—1—0.

Sherwood Foresters beat R. F. A. (Kirkee)—4—0.

Durham, L. I. beat R. F. A. (Kamptee)—2—1.

Inniskilling Fusiliers beat New Ubique (scratched).

Bombay Athletic beat Y. M .C. A.—0—0, 1—0.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THIRD MEETING.

Although at one time it looked as though the third meeting of the Mud Sports run by the Bombay Gymkhana would have to be postponed, the ground was found in a fit enough condition to hold them. When the first event began there was a small attendance with a slight drizzle falling, but later it cleared up and a very fair number put in an appearance. Presumably owing to the inclemency of the weather, only two ladies competed and one was glad to see their keenness rewarded by a silver spoon each. In other events entries were quite good, there were no falls and the band of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers helped towards another most enjoyable evening's sport.

A combination of Titling the Ring and Tent Pegging proved to be difficult. In the first run Capt. Brownrigg missed the ring but took the peg, Roger, Spence and Sadler only managing to knock the ring off. In the second, Brownrigg took the ring but not the peg, and the others missed. The winner, however, proved to be Webster, who had failed in the first run, but then took both the ring and peg in capital style at a good pace. Brownrigg went at it rather too slow, but was an easy second.

Only two started in the Ladies' Calling Race which Mrs. Turner Green won with fair ease. Four boxes were placed in a square with one in the centre, competitors starting at opposite corners to drop one card in each. Mrs. Sandford's pony took some coaxing to bring up to the boxes, which lost his rider time.

The Half Section Lloyd Lindsay was split into two events, one for men and one mixed. In the latter both Mrs. Turner Green and Webster and Mrs. Sandford and Brownrigg did very well. The men were quick in dislodging the cocoanuts and the latter being smart in getting away won on time, though there could only have been a very little in it.

Amongst the men, it struck one that a great deal of time was sacrificed for dressing on the way out, Spence and Webster and Kennedy and Sadler in particular. Wallace and White could not have done much better, the latter taking only one shot for each of his cocoanuts. Roger and Morris began slowly, but the former proved to be a good shot and a fast return landed them second. Kennedy was rather slow at dislodging his nuts and Landon gave it up as a bad job. Carpenter and Pen were unfortunate as the former's horse got away as he ran back to mount and time was consequently lost. Judging events on time is an excellent way of making sure that each is doing his utmost, and cannot afford to take things easy.

The jumping was very interesting and some good performances were put up. Spence's was out of it on the second fence, the one Landon was on needing, schooling and Gude's rapping his jumps too much, taking them fast. Wallace did well on a chestnut and one could find no fault with Allum's, Sadler's took the first two perfectly but the next two were not so good and Morris's was a nice jumper if pulling too hard to be perfect. It looked as though Allum would win without the necessity of a second run, but he won comfortably enough in the end. His horse is a really good lepper and did not touch a twig, a racy, thoroughbred looking little horse who has only recently taken to this game. Morris was deservedly second going at a good pace and only brushing his jumps, but Wallace's nearly came down at the first, Sadler's also again took the last two poorly, in fact nearly unhorsed his rider when stumbling over the last.

The Scurry again provided excitement, Brownrigg's pony getting away well, but failing to pace it against the horses in the last fifty yards. Here Landon and Sadler came up fast on the outside, and the former riding a nice race had just enough in hand to get his horse's neck in front on the post.

Lastly a Ladies' nomination, the men having to ride up to a screen, run round it and done hats for their partners to knock off with tennis balls. Brownrigg was there first and first away to come in on his own, but he forgot to take his hat with him and for the second time was disqualified. Wallace, remembering to take back his hat, was thus placed first with Mrs. Kidd as partner.

For the event they each won, Mrs. Turner Green and Mrs. Sandford were presented with silver spoons.

Results:—

Tilting at the Ring and Tent Pegging.

Mr. J. S. Webster 1
Capt. W. Brownrigg 2
Also competed:—Messrs. Roger, Spence and Sadler.

Ladies' Challenge Race. Each lady started from a corner of a square at which will be placed a "Not-at-Home" box. They then rode right-handed and dropped a card into each of the boxes at the four corners. A fifth box was placed inside the square, and after dropping a card into this they had to ride to the winning post.

Mrs. Turner Green 1
Mrs. Sandford 2

Half Section Lloyd Lindsay. Couples to ride round the course over a small hurdle. Both dismounting, one to hold the horses, the other to knock down two cocoanuts with ball. They were then to remount and return over the hurdle and round the course. Marks for time and style.

Mixed couples.
Mrs. Sandford and Capt. Brownrigg 1
Men's copies.
Messrs. Wallace and White 1
Messrs. Roger and Morris 2
Also competed:—Messrs. Spence and Webster, Kennedy and Sadler, Ren and Carpenter and Landon and Gude.

Scurry.

Mr. Spence's Harkaway minus 5—Mr. Landon 1
Mr. Sadler's Biscuit minus 10—Owner 2
Capt. Brownrigg's Freddie plus 25—Owner 3
Seven ran.

Aunt Sally Stakes. (Ladies' Nomination). Men to ride the course including a fence, and after handing their horses to syces to put on hats and kneel with their backs to partners, who had to knock hats off with tennis balls. As soon as this is done, men to mount and return over fence and course—bringing hats with them.

Mrs. Kidd and Mr. Wallace ... 1
Also competed:—Capt. Brownrigg, Messrs. White and Spence.

PROGRAMME FOR AUGUST 27TH.

Event No. 1.—*Tilting at the Ring, Jump and Tent-peg.*

Event No. 2.—*Trotting Race.* Ladies' Competitors whose horses break into a canter must turn their mounts round before continuing to trot.

Event No. 3.—*Half Section Jumping.* Horses and Ponies. Marks for dressing and style. Mixed Half-sections may complete.

Event No. 4.—*Duck-Apple Race.* Competitors will ride round the course over a jump, dismount and, holding their horses, take an apple out of a bucket of water with their teeth and return over the jump and round the course, bringing the apple with them.

Event No. 5.—*Scurry.* Horses and Ponies. Distance Handicap. There will be two races if sufficient entries.

Event No. 6.—*Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.* Ladies will nominate partners who will ride the course carrying closed envelopes to their ladies. On opening the envelope each lady will find the name of an animal which she will draw to the best of her ability on a blackboard, her partner remaining behind the board. When the picture is complete, the partner will write the name of the animal on the board and as soon as he has written the correct name of the animal to the satisfaction of the judge he will ride back over the course. No conversation to be allowed between the artist and the rider, and the latter must not look round the board until the picture is completed. First past the post to win.

ENGLAND AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S GENEROUS DONATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Duke of Westminster has given £1,000 to the British Olympic Games Fund.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S DARING FEAT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The French aviator Pegoud, last evening, dropped by parachute from a monoplane at Chateaufort aerodrome, while a thousand feet up. He landed without a scratch and the aeroplane came to earth a hundred yards away.

KARACHI POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

Sind Point-to-Point races will take place in Karachi on the 6th September next.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S PLANS.

Captain Raold Amundsen has returned to Norway from America, and is starting arrangements for a five years. Arctic expedition, says a Copenhagen correspondent. His vessel, the Fram, is already on the way to America, where the fitting out will be completed. When the Panama Canal is opened, in October or November, the Fram will pass through immediately, after the warship which will be sent for the ceremony of inauguration. Special attention is being paid by the United States to the Norwegian expedition. Captain Amundsen has brought two hydrosrtplanes and expects that they will be useful in making flying trips over the ice fields.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Photo by Mr. Wartekar, Poona. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

A Group of the Belgaum European Gymkhana and the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Cricket Teams.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Photo by Messrs Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Sherwood Foresters' Team.

BRITISH-AMERICAN POLO.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that King Alfonso has expressed his warmest approval of the scheme by which the polo team for America will practice at Madrid. The paper adds that there is reason to believe that Hurlingham will also receive the suggestion favourably.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

The game ended:—

B. A. C. 1
Y. M. C. A. 0

The teams:—

B. A. C.:—Walker (goal); James and W. James (backs); Clarke, Osborne, and Finnigin (half-backs); Templeton, Murray, Harwood, Downes and Moir (forwards).

Y. M. C. A.:—Doctor (goal); Llewelyn, Mathalne (backs); Bellany, Multan, Lamb (half-back); Green, D'Souza, Rockley, Brook, Stevens.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

ROYAL SCOTS v. DURHAM L. I.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

The Durham Light Infantry were opposed to the R. G. A., Kamptee, Result.

Stead (D. L. I.) ..... (1)
Rennard (D. L. I.) ..... (2)
Kilgow (D. L. I.) ..... (3)

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Further particulars from

THE HONY. SECRETARY.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE

Dallas Comedy Co.

Performance Commences

AT

9-30 P. M.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

COUTTS.—At the Priory, Ranikhet, on the 9th August, the wife of Captain Duncan Coutts, R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

CHOORASHAM.—At Kasauli, on the 10th August, the wife of Captain C. R. Choorasham, 34th Sikh Pioneers, of a

ALEXANDER.—At Calcutta, on the 12th August, to Mrs. and Mr. Hepworth Alexander, a daughter.

SIMPSON.—At Jamadoba, Dist. Manbhum, on August 11th, the wife of Dr. Frank T. Simpson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BULLOCK.—At Lanore, on the 9th and 11th Aug., of cholera, Thomas William, late Telegraph Department, aged 41 years, and his wife Ella, aged 36.

TWEEDIE.—At Tundla, on the 10th August, Mrs. Catherine Tweedie, the beloved mother of John Fielding Tweedie, age 72 yrs., 1 month, 8 days.

ALLAN.—On the 19th August, at No. 4 Kamal Mansions Colaba, Bombay, Gertrude Jacqueline Magdaline, dearly beloved wife of Mr. J. P. Allan, Retd. Telegraph Master. In her 60th year.

REGISTRAR.—Jehangirjee Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, eldest son of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy and brother of M. B. Dadabhoy of Nagpore, died this morning.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Second Round: Durhams v. Royal Scots.

Bombay Natural History Society "At Home," 6-15 p.m.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Mails for Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaams Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquil per steamer Pandua will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, Mauritius Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Public Lecture by Mr. Howard Edic, in English on "Karma: A Theosophical Drama," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Friday, August 22.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Mollusc". Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Saturday, August 23.

Poona 4th Extra Meeting.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Charley's Aunt" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo Street, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
August 21, 1913.

APPEALS FROM ACQUITTAL.

We are now in possession of Lord Crewe's despatch to the Viceroy covering Sir John Hewett's "full and able explanation" of his action in connection with the matter known as the Sitapur scandal. Lord Crewe is satisfied that the case, in all its aspects, received from Sir John Hewett a "most careful and anxious consideration" and that "in deciding not to transmit to your Government the petition for mercy addressed to it on behalf of the convicted persons he acted under a full sense of personal responsibility and followed the course which in his judgment met the requirements of justice, and also conformed to the instructions of the Government of India for the disposal of petitions for mercy in capital cases." These instructions, however, as Lord Crewe points out, dangerous as they were, may be differently interpreted. Sir John Hewett, as we remarked in a previous article, before we had seen Lord Crewe's despatch, might have "elected," to use Lord Crewe's words "to postpone the execution of the sentence and to throw the onus of confirming or modifying them upon the Government of India." In that case, Lord Crewe holds, his action would have been justified, and the Secretary of State adheres to the opinion that this would have been the wiser course. Lord Crewe repeats his request that the rules should be revised "so as to make it clear that a Local Government must invariably transmit a petition for mercy, however late received, when it relates to a case in which the death sentence has been passed by the High Court, or an appeal preferred by a Local Government against an acquittal in a lower court," and he expresses his desire that the Government of India should deal with the matter with as little delay as possible, having been greatly impressed with the necessity for removing the ambiguity of the present rules and placing the position and responsibilities of Local Governments in these cases beyond doubt. To this we would add the hope that, before the new rules are finally accepted, they will be submitted for public criticism, for the last revision of them, committed to the Secretariat with the definite object of removing one possibility of abuse, merely led to another which was the direct cause, more or less, of the scandal in question.

Lord Crewe having arranged for the revision of the rules would desire to see the matter closed, but the whole circumstances are of far too great public importance for that to be allowed. In the first place the case has raised the whole question of Government being given the power to appeal from an acquittal, and this is a matter which cannot be allowed to drop. We regard the possession of these powers, so extraordinary and so alien to the spirit of the English law and the instincts of Englishmen, with grave distrust, and their use in such cases as that of Chutkan Singh and Sikhdar Singh, is patently open to objection, and calculated to lead to the miscarriage of justice. As we pointed out the other day, the appreciation of evidence is, notoriously, so delicate a thing that, in a case where a capital sentence is involved, it is obviously unjust to allow a court of appeal, dealing only with the record, to upset the judgment of the lower court, which has had the witnesses before it, and dealt with their evidence firsthand. The highest court of appeal in India is open to error,—very grave error, as has just been strikingly illustrated in the recent appeal from the Madras High Court, where the Privy Council found that a man had been convicted and sentenced to death on a mass of irrelevant evidence. And while there must be, admittedly, finality somewhere, every precaution should be taken to guard against the possibility of error. It would be hard to imagine any circumstances so easily open to the possibility of error, as that of a bench of judges deciding to reverse a judgment of acquittal on a capital charge supported by circumstantial evidence. The most that should be allowed in such a case, if the court of appeal thinks there has been a miscarriage of justice, is the ordering of a new trial before a fresh judge. In the Sitapur case, it is understood to be a fact, that the accused refrained from calling a number of witnesses, because their advisers considered, owing to the course the trial took, that the evidence to be given by these witnesses would have been superfluous. When they were convicted by the court of appeal, the opportunity of adducing this additional evidence was irrevocably lost to them. It may, or may not be, that it would have materially strengthened the case for the defence, but it is appalling to contemplate the possibility that innocent men may be sent to the scaffold under a procedure that places them at a disadvantage of this kind. The restriction of the power of a court of appeal to the ordering of a new trial would obviate such a possibility, and the efforts of reformers should be directed to this end. Ultimately it may be that the principle of "autrefois acquit" may be restored to British law in India.

Sir John Hewett assures us in the perfervid conclusion of his explanation that Englishmen do not leave their instincts behind them when they go to India. He might have left his defence to rest on its merits, without this appeal to the gallery. But since it has been made, it may be said quite frankly that the spirit of a great part of his appeal is quite alien to English instincts. In England, if a crime is committed, and the guilt of it cannot be brought home to those who are accused, while we regard it as a misfortune that a crime should go unpunished, the law, either in its judicial or executive capacity, is not allowed to be diverted from the solemn principle that every man shall have the full benefit of what it can do to defend and protect him, as well as what it can do to prosecute him. Up to the moment that a man is hanged, the most punctilious care is taken to see that he is not denied any right or privilege that may possibly be open to him. A Home Secretary may advise the Sovereign to refuse a reprieve on the merits of a case, and he may be mistaken, but a minister who told the public that he was in any way actuated by any motive but that of an straight decision on the merits of a case, would be very quickly forced to resign. But this is what Sir John Hewett does when he tells us, as part of the defence of his action in not forwarding the petition of mercy, that he was dealing with a brutal murder, committed in a tract where the people are "impulsive and have very little regard for the sanctity of human life," and that "if a brutal murder like this goes unpunished, the escape of the perpetrators of it encourages others to attempt similar crimes." These reflections on the population of the tract may or may not be true, but they should not have been allowed to influence the mind of the Lieutenant-Governor, when the duty was laid upon him of deciding whether he should allow the Rule and the date of the execution to prevent a petition of mercy from going to the Supreme Government. This is coming dangerously near to the principle that "a murder has been committed and somebody must be hanged," which was once actually enunciated by a Lieutenant-Governor in India. However lawless the population, everyone of them, individually, is entitled to every consideration and every loophole that the law gives them. And the best way to teach a lawless population to respect the law, is to see that, in addition to the law being strong and good, it is administered justly, generously, and with absolute impartiality.

INDIGENOUS ARCHITECTURE.

Generally speaking on any controversial subject of Indian interest there is such a plethora of literature good, bad and indifferent that one desiring to acquaint oneself with the merits of the question finds more bewilderment than guidance in the mass of printed pages. We have not been spared the usual verbal exuberance on the building of New Delhi. Nevertheless, it happens that the pros of an Indian style of architecture have not been sufficiently insisted on, or marshalled with logic or adequate persuasion, outside the costly covers of Mr. Havell's book, and the few lines in which Mr. Oertel expressed his mature views. This deficiency is partially supplied by an able essay contributed by Major J. B. Keith to the Dawn Society's Magazine of Calcutta. The author had the special advantage of being formerly connected with the Indian Archaeological Survey and he has enriched his practical experience by extensive reading. It is curious how much has been written on architecture in the books of ancient India. Major Keith has no hesitation in opining that the Moslem art of India is more or less a Hindu development. His artistic predelection for old India, however, does not make him oblivious of certain facts less creditable to her, as judged by our modern standards, but by no means so when placed in juxtaposition with what was happening in contemporary Greece. Though the Ain-i-Akbari does provide remuneration for skilled labour, in doing homage to the peerless Taj, we must not forget that "it was due to imperial egoism and personal gratification," and that the best of Moslem structures are products of forced labour. The beauty of the most magnificent mementoes of mediaeval India is, like the glory of the Pantheon, stained by slave labour. "It is the proud boast," however, according to Major Keith, "of certain Indian sects that the Buddhist and Jain shrines are the outcome of free labour and free self-supporting communites." It is much to be wished that the writer had given his authority for the statement. It would appear that there is no evidence to disprove the traditional belief that the gigantic Buddhist monuments were not raised by hands which received no direct or proportionate emolument. Major Keith is on less debatable ground in his assertion that "the system in India of late years has been nothing but bureaucratic centralization." The instance of the Agra municipality which he quotes is not unconvincing. It is, on the other hand, particularly gratifying in this lengthy paper of sustained interest to encounter English names of lovers of Indian art—for example, the late Mr. Growse, I.C.S., and Mr. Coldstream of Lahore. Among men of different taste "all Indian subjects are now voted a bore at messes or clubs." To take intelligent interest in "the manners and customs of the people or to venture a strong remark about archeology etc., is to expose oneself to a rejoinder after the fashion of Dr. Johnson, who declared that he did not wish to hear any more about the Second Public War. It is not generally known that the Indian architect "is a man of high intelligence, who has studied numbers, hydraulics, and kindred sciences. He is a fine hand at free-hand drawing. A lad of Parel, twelve, known to the author at Gwalior, with nothing but a charcoal pencil covered an architrave with beautiful arabesques and such was the correctness of the drawing that it was not one-twentieth of an inch out." And this was but an ordinary manifestation of hereditary talents to which Sanskrit texts testify. Mr. Oertel pointed out the importance of translating the *silpa* texts at the fifteenth Congress of Literature which embodied the terse mnemonic aphorisms on architecture. We recall the fact that the late Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra proved that the Hindus were not only acquainted with the "True Arch" but that they deliberately avoided it for scientific reasons. The Indian visual organs, it seems, are especially adapted to minute workmanship which is the despair of the West. In showing an engraved seal to a celebrated London firm, Major Keith was greeted with the exclamation "Oh! that our people had eyes to carry out such minute work!" Altogether this contribution to the Indian science of architecture and allied crafts will provide fresh information, we venture to think, even to Indian enthusiasts. Only it is a matter of regret that we miss occasionally reference to authorities, which would have carried the studious Major's case to unquestionable conviction: True, Professor Caird, of Glasgow, was using speech without knowledge when he broadly generalised the fallacy that Buddhism failed to do anything for the masses; nevertheless, one feels curious to learn the text or tradition which makes Buddhist priests "authors of the great embankments or irrigation works." And does it not sound a tall order, that every acre in pre-Moslem periods was under cultivation? Indian princes with a penchant for organising expensive shikar parties may perhaps be recommended to patronise the publication of old manuscript works describing the art of building which has survived the neglect of long generations.

DAY BY DAY.

Progress of Banking in India 1900 to 1911.

It seems that while our imports of private merchandise have increased from 80.89 crore of rupees in 1900-01 to 144.05 crores in 1911-12, and the exports during the same period from 104.42 crores to 221.87 crores, equivalent to 78 and 113 per cent respectively, vast strides have also been made in Banking. In fact, it is no exaggeration to infer from the latest available statistics given below that banking facilities to accommodate the financing of our growing seaborne trade are quite satisfactory. It seems that the paid up capital and reserve of our Presidency Banks and other joint stock banks were as under:—

Capital and Reserve	In crore Rs. 1900-1	1911-12
Presidency Banks	5.59	7.00
Other Banks	1.27	4.13
	6.86	11.13

The increase in 12 years is equal to 4.27 crores which signifies 69 per cent. or a growth of 5.2 per cent. per annum.

Growth of Deposits.

The growth of deposits is eminently satisfactory as the following table indicates:—

Deposits	In crore Rs. 1900-01 Public	Private	1911-12 Public	Private
Presidency ...	2.89	12.38	4.38	34.19
Private Banks.	—	8.07	—	25.29
Exchange Banks in India	—	10.50	—	28.16
Total...	2.80	30.95	4.38	87.64

Food for Reflection.

It would seem that the Presidency Banks have an increase in their public deposits of 1.58 crores equivalent to 56 per cent. The aggregate of private deposits, including those in the Presidency Banks, was 30.95 crores in 1900-1 and 87.64 crores in 1911-12. The increase amounted to 56.69 crores equivalent to 186 per cent. or at the annual rate of 15.5 per cent. Thus whole capital reserves increased 69 per cent, and deposits increased 186 per cent in 12 years. This progress cannot be considered as either slow or fairly satisfactory. These statistics should give ample pabulum for reflection to our bankers and merchants.

Bombay's Unenviable Pre-eminence.

The "Vaccination Enquirer" draws attention to the fact that the usual table of birth and deaths in foreign cities, which is given at the end of the Registrar-General's annual summary discloses that the well-vaccinated cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta suffered more from small-pox in 1912 than any other cities in the world sending returns to the British Government.

The following table gives the number of deaths in cities having 10 or more deaths:—

City	Population.	Deaths from small-pox. No	Per mil. of population.
Bombay	979,445	979	1,000
Madras	518,660	107	207
Alexandria	400,107	36	90
Calcutta	896,067	77	86
Venice	164,799	10	60
St. Petersburg...	1,664,000	97	58
Cairo	704,956	16	23
Rome	572,099	10	18
Moscow	1,640,900	24	15
Rio de Janeiro...	946,134	12	13
Buenos Aires ...	1,381,318	13	10

Bombay Corporation Loan.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Bombay Corporation Loan of one crore and thirty-three lakhs at four per cent. The Calcutta Municipal and Port Trust Loans are now under consideration.

Deputation to Lord Willingdon.

Some members of the Pandharpur Municipality waited on His Excellency Lord Willingdon yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall, Poona, for the purpose of presenting a memorial requesting that Government might be pleased to reconsider the question of the construction of a bridge across the river Bhima near Pandharpur. The memorial set out that the town of Pandharpur is situated on the right bank of the sacred river Bhima popularly known as Chandrabhaga and has a population of 28,000 souls. In it is situated the shrine of the God Vithoba to which between three and four lakhs of pilgrims repair every year to the four fairs which are held during the months of Feburary, April, July and October. As the Bhima is not fordable during seven months in the year, great inconveninence is caused to people visiting the town. In 1907 the Barsi Light Railway opened a branch to Pandharpur, but the station being on the other side of the river the old inconveninence remains. The Municipality now requested Government to get the Railway Company, which contemplates carrying the railway across the river, to build a bridge which will take both the railway and vehicular traffic, the Municipality being willing to bear the extra cost of its construction. To this memorial Lord Willingdon returned no definite reply. The deputation was received by His Excellency privately, the Press being excluded, but it is understood that a sympathetic reply was given to the members.

"The Mollusc."

Distinguished authors, other than Mr. Hubert Davis, the author of "The Molluso," (which the Dallas Company will produce to-morrow night) have not been above appreciating the value of exciting curiosity by means of giving a mysterious title to a play—including Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde and even William Shakespeare whose "As You Like It" probably set playgoers of that time wondering what it was that they liked. "Wasters" would have been an appropriate and suggestive title for Hubert Davis' play, or "The Snail" would have been more intelligible than "The Mollusc," but would not have been so useful to the author who has the distinction of having popularised a rarely-used word, or at any rate adapted a scientific expression to everyday use. Mr. Davis' Mollusc is a woman who has lost all interest in life and just "drifts,"—useless to her husband and children, in fact so much so to the former that he himself, influenced by her example, gradually becomes impregnated with molluscation and only pulls himself together when he realises the contrast between his children's governess (a bright energetic person who manages his home), and his wife. Then the situation becomes dangerous until the wife is aroused to it and molluscates no more.

City Mortality Returns.

Five attacks and five deaths from plague, two attacks and one death from small pox, one death and one attack from cholera, were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Wednesday. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Market and Khara Talao and two from Byculla. The total mortality during the period was 90, as compared with 121 of the corresponding period of last year, and 86 of that of the year before. Fifteen out of the 1,296 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday were found to be plague infected.

CHOLERA IN LAHORE JAIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

News has been received that cholera has broken out in the Central Jail, Lahore, and about 1,600 prisoners been moved into a camp under a special police guard, consisting of six head-constables and 100 constables.

FUTURE OF ADRIANOPLE.

POWERS TO INTERVENE.

RUSSIA'S SIGNIFICANT HINT.

TURCO-GREEK COLLUSION

BULGAR ACCUSATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Pending representations by the Powers, the papers are indulging in some speculation concerning possible action by Russia against Turkey, in which connection the withdrawal of two Russian warships from Bosphorus to Sevastopol is quoted by the "Times" as a significant hint that they may return in a less peaceful fashion, while Constantinople and Asia Minor are left unguarded with the whole army in Thrace.

The "Daily Mail" remarks that the difficulty for Europe is that questions of the future of Constantinople and Asia Minor and the control of the Dardanelles may well be raised again.

A curious situation has arisen between Greece and Bulgaria, the latter accusing the Greeks of informing the Turks of the date of their evacuation of different places so that the Turks might immediately re-occupy them. The Greeks deny the allegation, but the Bulgarians adhere to it, declaring that the Greeks have always acted in unison with the Turks against Bulgarians.

SOFIA, Aug. 19.

Bulgaria has been informed that the Powers are concerting measures with a view to compelling Turkey to respect the Treaty of London.

A TURKISH OCCUPATION.

BULGAR GARRISON SUFFERS CASUALTIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, August 20.

The Turks have occupied Kuchukkakvak, in the Gumurjina district, inflicting casualties on a small Bulgarian garrison.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

REPORT OF COMPULSION UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, Aug. 20

The Powers are holding consulations regarding further representations to Turkey on account of her advance into Thrace, but nothing is known in London confirmatory of the belief held in Sofia that the Powers are concerting measures to apply compulsion to Turkey.

REPORTED MASSACRES IN BALKANS.

CARNEGIE PEACE FOUNDATION'S ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Carnegie International Peace Foundation has appointed a commission to investigate impartially the reported massacres in the Balkans, and the economic consequences.

TURKEY AND HER FUTURE.

TROUBLES NOT AT AN END.

Mr. Lovat Fraser contributes in this month's "National Reviews" an interesting article on the future of Turkey in Asia. He fully realises that the troubles of Turkey are not at an end with the loss of her position in Europe, and writes:

That Turkey still has a splendid heritage in Asia Minor is beyond question. Her military strength has always been chiefly drawn from her Asiatic provinces, where the bulk of the true Turkish population dwells. Her financial position is dismal, but now she is freed from the constant drain involved by Macedonia, it is not beyond amelioration. Under wise and prudent control, and with the help of irrigation engineers in Anatolia and Chaldea, Asiatic Turkey could become one of the richest countries in the world. The progress it has made even during a long period of misrule is remarkable. It is a progress which has been wrought, not by the Turks, but in spite of them. Whether after their miserable failure in Europe they will recover wisdom—if they ever possessed it—in the ancient home of their race remains to be seen. One may contemplate the outlook without much hope, but certainly not with despair. The Turkish Government has much to do in Asra Minor before it fulfils the expectations of those who still wish it well. The Armenian problem, of which more anon, is not the only complication which confronts it. The Kurds are a constant source of anxiety, Syria is restive and inclined to clamour for autonomy, and the Arab population along the lower Tigris and Euphrates is always in a state of chronic but half-timorous revolt.

All these difficulties might be overcome by just and humane treatment of the subject races; but while the cult of political assassination continues to engross the attention of Stamboul it is useless to expect administrative sanity in Asia Minor. Two things may with some confidence be predicted about the future of the remnant of the Turkish Empire. The first is that the vague dreams of German colonisation in Asiatic Turkey, which attracted enthusiasts in Berlin a few years ago, have not now—and probably never had—the slightest prospect of being realised. Germany's "mission" in Asia Minor resolves itself into the furnishng of capital and the initiation of economic enterprises. British capital energy have found a similar outlet in South America and in Mexico, but we have not dignified our business undertakings in these regions with the designation of a "mission." The second conclusion is that the scheme recently propounded for placing large areas in Turkey's Asiatic provinces under foreign tutelage will never be accepted at Constantinople, and cannot safely be enforced by external pressure. The Turks undoubtedly mean to follow their own bent in the vestiges of their possessions. If their policy involves them in final ruin, they will bow to the will of Allah. Their success or failure depends upon their appreciation of the saying, disregarded in modern Turkey, that "God helps those who help themselves."

Her chief need is better means of communication.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

A conference between Mr. Lind and President Huerta late last night is believed to have resulted in an understanding which will render possible the continuance of negotiations.

NEGOTATIONS CONTINUING CORDIALLY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

The Mexican Government has intimated to all Legations that negotiations between Mr. Lind and President Huerta are continuing cordially.

GROUNDED IN THE CANAL.

MISHAP TO STEAMER FROM CALCUTTA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A Lloyds telegram from Port Said says that the steamer "Drachenfels," from Calcutta, has grounded in the Canal and is leaking in number one hold. She will be surveyed.

CEYLONESE DOCTOR ON ORIENT LINER.

AUSTRALIAN PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PERTH, Aug. 20.

The West Australia Labour Federation has protested to the Postmaster-General against the employment of a coloured doctor on board the liner "Orontes." The Orient officials explain that the doctor is a highly qualified Ceylonese and was engaged at Colombo for the voyage to Australia.

EMIGRATION ROMANCE.

AUSTRALIAN PIONEER'S SPLENDID BEQUEST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MELBOURNE, Aug. 19.

A pioneer Scotsman named William Robbie, a nonagenarian, supposed to be indigent, has died at Ballarat. He bequeathed £30,000 to Aberdeen University. His relatives, none of whom is in Australia, receive £650 and Ballarat Hospital £50.

CONGO RUBBER.

EXPORT DUTIES TO BE ABANDONED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.

According to trustworthy information, the Minister of Colonies is about to issue an urgent decree for the almost complete exemption of the Congo rubber export duties.

BARODA PRINCESS.

MARRIAGE WITH PRIN E JITEN.

BRIDE LEAVES FOR LONDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from St. Moritz says that the Gaekwar of Baroda, who, with his family, has been spending the summer there, states that Princess Indira has left for London to marry Prince Jitendra, brother of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

The news that Princess Indira is to marry Prince Jitendra of Cooch Behar will be received with surprise in India, for it is well-known that before he left Bombay in May last the Gaekwar had definitely refused his consent to the marriage.

It is well-known that a considerable time ago Prince Jitendra of Cooch Behar made a formal proposal for the hand of Princess Indira, but His Highness the Gaekwar and the Maharani refused their assent to the betrothal.

Prince Jitendra, however, did not despair of inducing Their Highnesses to reconsider their decision at the last moment before they left for Europe. Consequently Prince Jitendra accompanied by Prince Victor and Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Sen of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's suite arrived in Bombay a few days before Their Highnesses were to leave and put up at the Hotel Majestic. The two princes accompanied by Mr. P. C. Sen called on the Gaekwar at Malabar Hill in order to urge him and the Maharani to assent to the wedding and to allow the Princess to depart for Calcutta under the chaperonage of Mrs. P. C. Sen, instead of departing by the mail. In the meanwhile arrangements were in full progress for the celebration of the proposed marriage at Woodlands, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's suburban residence in Calcutta, on the following Monday. His Highness the Gaekwar absolutely refused to consent to the marriage and the princely party from Calcutta returned discomfited.

If the telegram to the "Daily Mail" is correct, it may be assumed that the consent of Their Highnesses has now been obtained.

A portrait of Princess Indira appears on page 10.

CALCUTTA PRESS SEARCHED.

SEQUEL TO MOULVI BAZAR BOMB.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Yesterday morning the acting Commissioner of Police with the Deputy Commissioner and three inspectors of police raided 20 Patvatiola Lane, off Harrison Road, where the Bijoya Press is located.

The police produced a search warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet against Babu Ramesh Chunder Chaudhury, the owner of the press, in connection, it is stated, with the attempted assassination of Mr. Gordon, at Moulvi Bazar in Sylhet.

It will be remembered that recently a reward of Rs. 15,000 has been offered by the Assam Government to any person giving information which will lead to the establishment of the identity of the young man who was blown up by the explosion of a bomb in the compound of Mr. Gordon. Ramesh Chander Chaudhury was present throughout the search which lasted till 3-30 p.m. The police went through a voluminous mass of correspondence which they seized, but left the place without making any arrest.

Besides the correspondence some quantity of nitric acid and other chemicals, alleged to be for use in the block department of the press, were seized.

A similar search warrant was executed and a search made yesterday morning in Bowbazar Street. There too the police seized some documents but no arrest was made.

THAW RE-ARRESTED.

CANADIAN AUTHORITIES' DIFFICULTY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

A telegram from Coaticook, Quebec, states that Thaw has been arrested at the request of the United States Sheriff.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Canadian authorities are in some difficulty about Thaw, whether to deport him as an undesirable, transfer him to the American police as an escaped criminal lunatic, or allow extradition proceedings to be instituted.

Thaw is determined to fight the case to the last, and a long legal struggle is anticipated.

HOME RULE.

"WILL BE LAW NEXT JUNE."

MR. REDMOND'S PROPHECY.

ULSTER'S MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

In view of expected developments it is understood that there will be a great march past of the whole of the Ulster volunteer force at the end of September.

Colonel Wallace, Grand Master of the Orange Order, has already appealed to all members who are not yet enrolled in the force to enrol immediately, and now Sir Edward Carson has sent a letter to Unionist clubs in Ulster urging all who are eligible to join without delay.

He says even old men can guard homes and property, releasing the young and active for whatever work may be necessary.

Mr. Lundon, M.P., speaking at Limerick, said he had a message from Mr. Redmond that Home Rule, with the consent of the King, would be the law of the land next June.

PERSIAN LAWLESSNESS.

BELGIAN OFFICIALS WOUNDED BY ARABS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.

A telegram from Teheran says that two Belgians, M. Fuhrmann, Director of Customs, and M. Depir, Captain of the Persian Customs Service vessel, have been attacked by Arabs while on an excursion near Mohammerah, and wounded.

DACOITY WITH MURDER.

PARTICULARS OF KIDERPUR CRIME.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The following are further details of the daring dacoity with murder committed on Saturday, night at Kiderpur in the Tangail sub-division.

The dacoits who numbered about thirty entered the house of Ashutosh Saha, a wealthy merchant, and carried away Rs. 14,000 in cash. The dacoits who wore half-pants, coats and boots and had the appearance of bhadralogs, freely used firearms and one man of Ashutosh's household was killed and two severely wounded in the attempt to resist. The dead body was brought yesterday to Tangail for post-mortem examination. The wounded men were taken into Tangail hospital in a precarious condition.

Kiderpur is on the riverside and the dacoits, after carrying away the booty, left in a green boat, followed by villagers. They fired a volley of bullets and made further pursuit impracticable. The dacoits went down the river. There are many big merchants in the sub-division and they are living in the greatest anxiety and consternation. The people are panic-stricken.

INDIAN SETTLERS IN MAURITIUS.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT TO BE INTRODUCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The Mauritius Government have applied for the services of an officer from India for three years to institute co-operative credit societies among the Indian population of the Island as a result of Mr. Willerforce's recent visit to Mauritius.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, Aug. 20.

M. Regnault has been appointed Ambassador to Japan in succession to M. Gerard, retired.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The deaths are announced of General Sir Martin Dillon, and Mr. Graham Kerr, Governor of Barbes.

DYNAMITE DISASTER,

FATAL TRUCK EXPLOSION IN MEXICO.

100 DEATHS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19.

A dynamite truck exploded in a street of the suburb Tacubaya. Over hundred persons were killed, mostly women and children.

PUNJAB SANITARY CONFERENCE.

AGENDA FOR SIX DAYS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 20.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will open the Punjab Sanitary Conference on the 25th instant which will sit daily till 30th.

The Hon. Mr. Fenton will preside over the meetings. There will be about thirty-five delegates and the agenda will cover nearly all sanitary questions.

The following is a summary of the agenda:—First Day, August 26th.—Rural Sanitation:—(1) The advice to be given by the Conference to the Punjab Government as to the objects for which grants-in-aid should be given. (2) The necessity for legislation to enforce sanitation by penalties and to provide for the levy of a rate. (3) Major Buck's motion that it is necessary to legislate for the improvement of village sanitation in the Punjab.

Second Day, August 26th.—Town Planning: (1) The necessity and desirability of legislation and advice to be given to the Punjab Government as to the reply to be sent to the Government of India on the subject. (2) Sufficiency of existing bye-laws. (3) Mr. Maynard's motion "That it is desirable to lay down non-enforceable standards for the guidance of local authorities in the application of their bye-laws.

Third Day, August 27th.—Sanitation in connection with Schools. (1) The condition of school houses, hostels and other places where pupils reside from the point of view of sanitation. (2) The professional examination of building plans from the hygienic point of view. (3) The introduction of a simple and more practical course of hygiene whether it should be a compulsory subject in the various schemes of school leaving certificates and whether it should be recommenced to universities as part of their Matriculation Examination. (4) The inspection where possible of male scholars with special reference to infectious disease, eyesight and malaria. (5) The length of the school days, home studies and the effect upon health of the present system of working for formal examinations. (6) The requirements in the way of recreation grounds, gardens, gymnasia, reading rooms, common rooms, etc. (7) The inspecting and administrating agency required and the possibilty of co-operation with the existing organisations and the provision of funds. (8) Segregation in schools. (9) Quinine in schools.

Fourth Day, August 28th.—Administration and Organisation: (1) Travelling dispensaries. (2) Registration of cause of death. (3) Training of second class health officers and of sanitory inspectors. (4) Grading and scale of sanitary inspectors with special reference to progressive pay. Consideration of papers by Colonel Lane, Colonel Browning Smith and Major Southon.

Fifth Day, August 29th Malaria: (1) Anti-malaria societies, Mr. King's paper. (2) Quinine prophylaxis. (3) Danger from borrow pits. (4) Lectures and demonstrations, Captain Stiles-Webb's paper. General paper by Dr. Newell.

Tuberculosis: (1) Extent to which existing powers are used to secure general sanitation. (2) Prevalence and importance of the disease in the province; papers by Dr. Rosdon and the Hon. K. B. Khwaja Yusaf Shah. (3) Anti-tuberculosis societies. (4) Tuberculin dispensaries. (5) Milk supplies, papers by R. B. Gopal Das Bhandari and Captain Needham. (6) Compulsory notification. (7) Segregation in schools, paper by R. B. Sundar Das Suri. (8) Day camps. (9) Disinfection. General paper by Dr. Newell.

Plague: (1) Insistence on the importance of the part played by the rat. (2) Protection of dwellings and grain stores. (3) Protection of late infected foci. (4) Rat destruction by smoke. (5) Extent to which rat proof dwellings etc., should be insisted on. General paper by Colonel Lane.

Cholera: Sufficiency of the existing rules. Papers by Major Buck and Colonel Browning-Smith.

Sixth Day, August 30th.—Resolutions. This day will be reserved for consideration of any special questions suggested by the discussions of the previous days and for formulating the definite resolutions of the conference.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH CHINA.

ARMS AND MINING MONOPOLY TO KRUPPS.

IMPORTANT GERMAN SCHEME.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A telegram from Peking states that the German firm of Carlowitz, through its Hong-Kong manager, who is also a director of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, have offered to advance to the Governor of Yunnan three million sterling for the construction of railways from Yunnanfu Eastward to Poseting, on the West River, Messrs. Carlowitz furnishing the railway material.

Messrs. Carlowitz, who represent Krupps, are to have a twenty years' monopoly of all Government contracts for the supply of arms and ammunition and mining and other machinery, besides extensive mining concessions along the projected railway.

Messrs. Carlowitz say that the German Legation has approved the proposal, but the Legation denies all knowledge of it.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

ENTERTAINMENT IN CONVENT OF JESUS AND MARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Aug. 20.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon this evening presided at an entertainment in the Convent of Jesus and Mary given by the Sisters to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution. Their Excellencies were received by Madam Angela, the Sister Superior and the Right Rev. Dr. Doering, R. C.. Bishop of Poona, and conducted to one of the large class rooms which was tastefully decorated for the occasion where were assembled among others the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Lady Barret, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kennedy, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Rev. Fr. Bruder and many others.

Miss B. Fitzpatrick, one of the senior pupils, presented an address of welcome to Their Excellencies. An entertainment followed which included besides some pretty dances by the junior and senior pupils an excellently acted drama entitled "Christians under Trojan."

Their Excellencies remained on to the end of the programme which lasted a couple of hours.

The celebration to-morrow takes the form of an entertainment by the junior pupils.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE AT MANDALAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

The second annual Agricultural Co-operative Conference was opened this afternoon at the Durbar Hall in the Palace, Mandalay, by the Hon. H. Eales C.S.I., in the presence of a number of officials and six hundred Burman delegates. The Chairman, regretting the absence of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, dwelt on the progress made and stated that the number of co-operative credit societies had doubled since the 1911 Conference. He reviewed the history of the societies in Burma and at the close of his speech he conferred honours on two of the delegates. Other addresses followed.

RIOTOUS AGRA BUTCHERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Aug. 20.

Captain Paterson, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, is trying a riot case in which two factions of wealthy butchers are concerned. Karim Bux, Elahibux and others are complainants, Mohamad Shafi and others are accused. After hearing evidence for the prosecution the Magistrate has framed charges against the accused under Sections 147 and 323 I. P. C. There being many witnesses the case is being heard from day to day and is being watched by a crowd of spectators.

DELHI RAILWAY TIMINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

New timings on the East Indian, the B. B. and C. I., the G. I P., and the North Western Railways will be introduced from 1st September with a view to obtain convenient hours of arrival and departure from Delhi.

BENGAL FLOODS

GREAT DISTRESS IN HUGHLI AND BIRBHUM.

HOUSES AND CROPS DESTROYED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The following flood communique has been issued:—

Partial information has been received from Khanakul in the district of Hugli, west of the Damodar, but no report has as yet been received from the northern portion of that thana. A second officer had been sent out to obtain information. The report received shows that to the south of Khanakul there has been much loss of houses and of crops. The loss of cattle has been comparatively small. Three deaths have been reported, two were due to drowning and one was caused by the fall of a house.

The stock of food supplies in the neighbourhood is said to be sufficient, and relief has been given in urgent cases. Several relief parties have visited this quarter and are doing most useful work, while others have carried relief to the northern portion of the thana from which no dennite report as to the loss occasioned by the flood has as yet been received.

SEEDLINGS DESTROYED.

The District Omcers of Burdwan and Hugli are making such arrangements as they can for the supply of seedlings to those rayats whose fields could now be planted afresh, but whose seedlings have been destroyed. These arrangements would be much facilitated and much valuable help would be given if zamindars and others in the affected tracts whose seedlings have escaped would contribute to the wants of their less fortunate neighbours, and relief parties might give useful assistance in the collection and transportation of spare seedlings. It is of the greatest importance that this transfer of seedlings from surplus stocks to places where they have all been destroyed should be carried out at once, as it will be soon too late for further transplantation.

It is reported from Birbhum that crops have been destroyed in nearly one thousand bighas of land and that 300 houses have collapsed in consequence of floods from the Ajai and Hinglo rivers. Relief for immediate necessities has been given locally and a relief committee has been appointed to collect subscripuon to help those in distress.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

TO PRESIDE OVER RELIEF FUND MEETING.

His Excellency the Governor will reach here on Friday to preside over the Town Hall meeting for the flood relief.

CHARGE AGAINST MADRAS FIRM

POLICE TAKE CHARGE OF BOOKS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 20.

Under instructions from Mr. P. Hannyngton, Commissioner of Police, Inspector Ganaprakasam Pillay of the Intelligence Department has searched the premises of the India—Burma Trading Co. Ltd. This concern was floated in February 1912 with a share capital of Rs. 50,00,000, and Mr. T. Chinnatamby Mudalliar was appointed secretary. The services of one Mr. Czay were also engaged as an assistant in the Company. The Company dealt mostly in produce and Mr. T. Chinnatamby Moodeliar is alleged to have appointed about twenty agents in the mofussil for the purpose of buying produce for the Company. These agents, it is further alleged, took up 40 shares each in the Company paying at the rate of Rs. 25 per share. A salary of Rs. 50 a month is said to have been fixed for each agent, but as for a considerable period no salaries were paid there were complaints. Eventually some of the agents gave intimation to the police and as a result a search took place at the premises of the Company. The house of Mr. T. Chinnatamby Moodelliar in Singanna Naick Street was also searched. The police are now in possession of the books of the Company, a sum of Rs. 200 odd with Chinnatamby Moodelliar handed over being the cash balance on hand.

CHANGES IN PUNJAB POLICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The following changes in the Punjab Police have been sanctioned:—Mr. Farquhar, Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi, proceeds on eleven months' leave, Mr. Kemball succeeding him. Mr. Glascock replaces Mr. Kemball at Gurdaspur.

KIRKEE DEFAMATION CASE.

WITNESS DENIES OFFER OF BRIBE.

ACTION OF MAGISTRATE QUESTIONED,

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

The further hearing of this case, particulars of which have already appeared in our previous issues, was resumed yesterday before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate.

Sultan Ali deposed:—I pay Rs. 52 income-tax. I know Kassam Alli Jamboo. He has stables, Kassamalli's horses were kept in another stable. I know the horses were brought back to his own stable. Kassamalli told me he had brought them back after entering into contact with the Bazaar Sergeant. He is the complainant. Kassamalli told me this. He said he had paid Rs. 200 for the thing.

Cross-examined witness stated:—Kassamalli lives on the other side of the street opposite to me. We are both of the same trade. I do not remember who was present when Kassamalli told me about the deal with the sergeant. Kassamalli came to my house on purpose to tell me this. Before Kassamalli brought his horses to his own stables they were kept in Mulkaji's stable. The latter stable is some 20 feet from Kassamalli's stables. Kassamalli only told me what I have said in my examination-in-chief. I did not ask him why he had paid that amount. I don't remember my tea shop being closed. I think it was closed in 1911. I had a temporary shed No. 12. From it a toddy shop has been removed about an years and a half ago. The toddy-walla left, I don't know why he went to another shop. I keep horses and carriages, I removed some unauthorised projection of a tin about a year ago, on the Sergeant ordering me to do so. I know a house near the Post Office, which I wanted to purchase, Kassamalli Jumboo bought it. I do not know if the Sergeant is very strict in Kirkee. Kassamalli did not tell me whether he had paid in cash or notes.

Re-examined, he said:—Kassamalli tells me everything about his affairs, Formerly I purchased stables in the house near the Post Office. Later Kassamalli went and purchased the whole place. He paid me the amount I had spent for the stables.

ACCUSED'S AFFIDAVIT.

At this stage an affidavit placed by the defence was recorded. The affidavit ran as follows:—The accused herein, in addition to their statements forwarded to the Court on the 8th August 1913 beg to state as under:—That after the accused submitted their list of witnesses at the direction of the Court on the day the charge was framed against them, the Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee, at whose instance the prosecution was instituted, has recorded a statement of one Kassamalli Jamboo. That the said Kassamalli Jamboo was taken to the said Magistrate by the complainant. That the statement refers, the accused herein are credibly informed, to the denial of certain facts which the accused were confident of eliciting from this witness. That the said Cantonment Magistrate has, the accused believe, similarly recorded a statement of another of their witnesses Haji Hoossein, as also statements of Maniram and Hakma Motiram, two witnesses given by the accused against the complainant for bribery which case is still pending. That the accused have reason to fear that the recording of these statements under the circumstances mentioned above and during the trial of the case in which they are being prosecuted has prejudiced them, in as much as the accused feel precluded from taking the evidence of these witnesses as the latter are likely to have turned hostile, particularly as they have been made to deny facts, before the facts themselves or their purport had been in any way disclosed, and further as the prosecution would secure a denial before the Kirkee Canonment Magistrate, only on the assumption that the complainant was aware of the truth of the facts which would be disposed to unless anticipated by a denial obtained as stated above. That the accused, therefore, close their case without taking the evidence of Kassamalli Jamboo. That they request that Court inquire, if the Court so thinks fit, into the matter of the statements of their witnesses being recorded during the course of the tiral in which these persons were summoned as witnesses. That the accused further request that the Court do place on record the fact that the diaries referred to by witness Kassan Mayaji in Court as being at his house at the time, were produced from the said house under the supervision of a person deputed by the Court on the very day.

OFFER OF BRIBE DENIED.

At the request of the prosecution, witness Kassamalli examined by the Court said:—

I know the complainant and the accused, I have been summoned as a witness for the defence but was not called. Cross-examined by counsel for the prosecution he said:—

The first accused came to me in connection with the complainant. He said I am summoning you as a witness and you must tell what you have given the Sergeant. I replied I had not given anything to the Sergeant and so could not tell anything. Many people came and asked me to say that I had given bribes to the Sergeant. I never gave the Sergeant a bribe. I never told Sultanalli I had given the Sergeant Rs. 200. No pressure has been made on me to make an affidavit or to give evidence.

Cross-examined by the defence he said:—Many people came and asked me to give evidence. The Cantonment Magistrate at Kirkee has recorded my statement connected with this case. I went of my own free will and asked him to record it.

TEMPTED BY PEOPLE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

I don't remember the summons to attend as a defence witness was received before I went or after. I went to the Cantonment Magistrate because so many people were tempting me to give evidence. The Sergeant was not present when I saw the Cantonment Magistrate. I did not say anything to the Sergeant. The people who came to me asked me to say that I had given bribes to the Sergeant. I told them I could not do so as I kept books, but they told me that I could easily change the leaves of the book. I declined to do so I did not go to the complainant's counsel yesterday. It was about 20 or 25 days ago that I went to the Cantonment Magistrate. The people I refer to had been to me about 2 or 3 days before. I swear to what I have said regarding the books, by the oath of "Jenali Abbas."

Judgment was reserved.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT VACATION.

ANOTHER JUDGE TO BE APPOINTED.

[Associated Press.]

The Calcutta High Court will close for the long vacation from the 5th proximo to November 15th next. Justices Imam and Chapman will be the vacation judges.

It is understood that the Chief Justice of Bengal has applied for the sanction of another judge of the High Court, thus bringing up the total strength to twenty.

CALCUTTA'S PROSPERITY.

INCREASING VALUE OF HOUSE PROPERTY.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Calcutta prospers in spite of Delhi. The owners of house property in Calcutta apprehended that rents would fall and the number of vacant houses would increase. The general and intermediate revaluations carried out in 1912-13, however, show an increase of nearly 25 lakhs or 27.86 per cent. upon the previous valuation of those premises, while the total remissions on account of vacancies show only an increase of 6.4 per cent. over that of the preceding year. The assessed annual valuation of the city on March 31st 1913 was Rs. 39,281,574 as compared with Rs. 37,783,567 in March 1912, an increase of nearly 15 lakhs.

THUNDERSTORM IN SECUNDERABAD.

HORSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

[Associated Press.]

SECUNDERABAD, Aug 20.

A violent thunderstorm broke over Secunderabad last evening accompanied by heavy rain. A horse belonging to Mrs. Frankel was killed by lightning as it was being harnessed to the carriage at the Brigade School.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The Secretary of State has selected Mr. J. Oliphant Foster as Assistant Architect to the Government of India in place of Mr. E. M. Thomas who has been deputed as Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras. Mr. Foster will join his appointment about the middle of October.

Dr. Imms, Forest Zoologist, Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has resigned his appointment. Mr. Beeson, Assistant Conservator of Forest Punjab, will officiate temporarily.

FIND OF ARMS IN SEALDAH.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Arms Act department of the Calcutta Police are enquiring into a mysterious find of half a dozen Lee Metford rifle cartridges wrapped up in a piece of paper at a corner of No. 4 platform of the Sealdah station.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILL STRIKE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The mill hands in Baranagore South Jute Mill have been on strike since last Wednesday. The cause alleged is the delay in granting leave to a weaver who had received a mesage about his father's illness. Armed police are guarding the mill.

"THE GLAD EYE."

DALLAS COMPANY IN A DELIGHTFUL FARCE.

"The Glad Eye," which the Dallas Comedy Company played with great success last night to a crowded house at the Excelsior, is the gladdest of farces. Its character, of course, is sufficiently indicated by the title,—a phrase, by the way, that had passed into the slang of London, before it was so cleverly appropriated for this piece. Maurice Polignac carries on a variant of what is known in "The Importance of Being Earnest" as "Bunburying." He leads a somewhat prosaic life in the country with his wife and father-in-law, and, in order to get up to Paris occasionally, where he carries on a flirtation with Kiki, a little shop assistant in a furrier's, he pretends that he has become an aeronaut and makes balloon ascents with the famous Compte de la Beuve. His friend Gaston Bocard learns of this while he is staying with the Polignacs, and being "bored stiff" with country life, insists upon being allowed to share in the perpetration of the next balloon fraud. But Madame Bocard is wiser than Madame Polignac; she sees through all this. She is accustomed to the little peccadillbes of *her* husband, and has her own form of compensation. Whenever she finds him out she orders a new dress—a tailor-made or morning gown for a slight peccadillo, an evening gown for a grave one. The next time she means to have a sixteen thousand franc set of furs, and so sure is she that the balloon ascent is a fraud that she orders the furs in anticipation. That Kiki brings the furs from Paris, that the two husbands return while the Compte is supposed to be still hovering over the coast of Holland in his balloon, and have to hide in the house like burglars, and are mistaken for burglars; that Madame Bocard cleverly engages a private detective to pose as the Compte de la Beuve, whom the two husbands have never seen in their lives, and that the real Compte also ultimately puts in an appearance, after they have greeted the spurious one as the genuine article,—all these are only a few of the complications that kept the audience in roars of laughter throughout the evening.

The whole comapny played the piece with great spirit and humour. Mr. Dallas as Bocard, Mr. Ashby as Polignac, and Mrs. Dallas and Miss Irene Haismann, as their respective wives, were all excellent. Mr. Guise, as the old father-in-law, who, as an enthusiastic spiritualist, mistakes every strange happening for a manifestation, and Mr. Austin, as his unscrupulous medium, were also very funny, and Mr. J. W. Austin gave a delightfully clever performance as Floquet, the ultra-romantic would-be lover of Madame Polignac. Miss Compton, as Kiki, was a delicious little English equivalent of a gay *midinette* and achieved a fresh triumph of individuality and charm.

"The Glad Eye" will be played again to-night.

LORD PENTLAND'S VISIT TO THE VICEROY.

CUSTOMARY AND FORMAL.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Lord Pentland's visit to Simla next week is purely formal, H. E. visiting the Viceroy for the first time now since taking charge of his office. In accordance with custom, the Governor's visit always precedes that of the Viceroy to this Presidency.

LIVE WIRE ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN KILLED.

[Associated Press.]

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 20.

At 10 p.m. last night two servants employed at Rozario's boarding house, when leaving the compound to go home, came in contact with an electric wire which had fallen in the dark and were instantly killed. Further damage was averted by the prompt action of Sergeant-Major Terry who rushed from his house and stopped the traffic at both sides of the narrow road.

BRIDGE OVER THE BHIMA.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

Mr. Mounsfords, I. C. S., Collector of Poona, this afternoon introduced a deputation of the Pandharpur Municipality which consisted of the president, vice-president and two members to His Excellency the Governor at the Council Hall. The object of the deputation was to plead for the construction of a bridge over the Bhima river.

After hearing reasons for the request, His Excellency promised to give the matter consideration, after which the deputation withdrew.

EDUCATION AND POLITICS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE D. E. S.

DEMAND FOR A PLEDGE OF ABNEGATION.

Under the heading of "A Politico-Educational Problem," the "Mahratta" writes:

It is believed that the Deccan Education Society of Poona is face to face with what may be described as a critical situation in the history of the institution. The crisis is supposed to arise out of a demand made by Government upon the Members and the Servants of the Society to subscribe to an oath and a declaration that they will, on no account, take any part in any movement, political or semi-political, which may have for its object the subversion of the Government, or criticism of any of its measures. What attitude the Society has taken towards this demand is not definitely known. But it is believed that the Society has unanimously protested against the gag which is sought to be applied to its mouth, and that in this matter the Society has been strongly supported by its President, Sir Ramkrisna Gopal Bhandarkar. The support of such an eminent educationist may be regarded as of great value. It has also great significance in that it means the deliberate judgment, upon the question, of a friend of Government who may be, under any conditions, safely trusted to jealously watch the best interests of the administration. Those who have known Dr. Bhandarkar and his political opinions throughout his long and distinguished career as a Professor at College, as a Vice-Chacellor of the University and subsequently as a private citizen, need not be told that in any controversy or dispute arising between Government on one hand nnd the public on the other, Sir Ramkrishna may always be expected to turn the balance however slightly in favour of Government. His faith in the virtues and the merits of the administration and the detachment of his schoiarly mind have always rendered him a weighty ballast on the official side. When the Universities Bill was hotly debated in the Supreme Legislative Council, Government made no secret of the fact that they put much store by the opinion of Dr. Bhandarkar; and we have hopes that Government may be persuaded, even in the present case, to attach to his judgment the same weight as ever before, notwithstanding the accident that he is now giving his assent to the views of the Deccan Education Society rather than those of the Government.

TRUE FRIENDS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Bhandarkar, moreover, is in agreement with a body of educationists who, even on their own account, may claim to be genuine and tried friends of the Government. From Principal Paranjpye down to the newest recruit there is not a single member or servant of the Society who could be suspected of any bitter feeling, much less violent hostility, towards the Government. During a period of nearly thirty years the D. E. Society has stood the trial very well from the point of view of Government, and even the worst enemy of the Society could not lay at its door a single act which may be construed into sympathy with the more pronounced views of nationalist-politics in this country. If any one had a legitimate complaint to make against the Society, it must come rather from the public, who found the Society somewhat dull, apathetic and unsusceptible to the impulse of notionalism which had animatedthe country. It may be that this attitude of coldness may be due rather to an overpowering sense of responsibility to the want of genuine warmth of political feeling in the hearts of the members of the Society; for though themselves deeply immersed in educational work of growing dimensions, they could not at heart have really been absolutely insensible to all that was going on round about them and most of which was beneficial to their country. But it was evidently a case of remarkable self-restraint or self-abnegation; and it must indeed be a pity that all this struggle, and the success achieved by the Society from the point of view of Government in that struggle, should have been totally lost upon Government, who claim and also rightly claim to have taken the measure of every public man of education or capacity through their Intelligence department. For indeed it now seems to be a travesty of fair-mindedness, when the country is peaceful and quiet, and when the efficiency of the numberless weapons of repression has been tested to the entire satisfaction of Government, that every individual member of a friendly institution of the type of the Deccan Education Society should be called upon to take an oath of loyalty and to make a solemn declaration that he will not mix himself in any kind of movement, which may be connected, however distantly, with criticism of Government measures in any form of it.

UNNECESSARY AND SUPERFLUOUS.

The proposed oath and declaration might very well have been regarded as unnecessary or superfluous in the case of the Deccan Education Society at any rate; but an express and peremptory demand for such a declaration having been made by Government, the question of a great principle involved in such a declaration naturally comes to the forefront and calls for public discussion. As between the Government and the Society the latter manifestly stands to lose a great deal more by the declaration being made than Government by reason of its not being enforced. On the part of the D. E. Society, it is a matter of self-respect, while on the part of Government it is a matter only of enforcing a dead level of dull uniformity upon all educational institutions high or low, which may be indebted to Government for a grant-in-aid. But that is not all. The fulfilment of the educational policy is frought with consequences, which an autocratic Government in one of its worst moods will rejoice at, but which a Government, responsive to the impulse of large-mindedness and generosity, which occasionally animate them, can scarcely contemplate with honest self-complacence. Mr. Montagu, for instance, spoke only the other day of the doom of the autocratic Civilian who regarded only himself as the best guarantee of good Government. And if the nation is more and more to participate in the affairs bearing on its weltare, the educated classes, even though primarily engaged in their own work of education, cannot be expected to wash their hands of all criticism of Government measures. If Civilians shall cease to be autocratic, it will be rather from the pressure of intelligent criticism directed against them from outside; and it is dimcult to conceive how educationists, simply because they have taken up the work of education in particular, could absolve themselves from the duty of leading the thought of the nation. There must evidently be limits to the obligation of silence to which a grant-in-aid may condemn its recipients.

LORD WILLINGDON'S WELCOME.

We know that no such gag is applied to the mouth of educationists in other countries. Professors in the English and the German Universities are always found to be in the forefront in political discussions and movements; and on the other hand we find some of the highest University honours practically reserved for men who have made their mark in politics. It may be argued that the politics of Self-Governing countries can afford no valid parallel for India. But, even after making due allowance for the peculiar conditions of India we may safely urge that even in India, provided always that loyalty to the Throne be assured, there should be no objection to educationists expressing their views on political questions. The other day His Excellency Lord Willingdon while speaking at Nasik, and rightly deprecating all underhand agitation, welcomed open discussion and criticism as valid and legitimate. But what becomes of the welcome offered to open criticism when we find whole classes and categories of educated men debarred from uttering a single word against any measure of the administration?

RANGOON PORT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, August 20.

Figures given in the Annual Report of the Rangoon Port Commissioners for the past year show a satisfactory state of affairs. The receipts were Rs. 43,93,456 against an expenditure of Rs. 35,95,739. Cargo from sea going vessels landed on wharves and pontoons showed an increase of 23 per cent., the increase being due mainly to the abnormal imports of paddy from India between July and September last year. The total net tonnage registered of vessels entering the port was the largest on record, namely, 28,62,668 as compared with 26,40,342 of the previous year. The work in connection with the River Training Scheme is progressing satisfactorily, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,11,36,400 against the sanctioned estimate of 1,50,00,000. In connection with the deepening of Monthly Point Channel the Port Commissioners expect by January another dredger at a cost of Rs. 87,07,500.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ON TRIAL.

[Associated Press.]

LAHORE, August 20.

A well-known dacoit Bhagoo, a terror of Gujranwala and the neighbouring districts, has been captured by Mr. Boring, District Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala. He is on trial before Mr. T. B. Deaks, First Class Magistrate, Gujranwala, along with Sirdar Bahadur Amirbay Khan, retired Risaldar, 9th Bengal Lancers, and five others, for the murder of the Zailadar of Jandiala in the district of Gujranwala.

CHINA AND INDIAN OPIUM.

POPPY GROWING AREA REDUCED

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Orders have now been issued for opium cutivation for the next year. The poppy growing area has been reduced to 250,000 bighas. The reduction is evidently due to the termination of the opium trade with China. The Government of India have decided to increase the price of raw opium from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8 per seer.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Captain of the S. S. Riverton took proceedings in Karachi against the Chief Officer of his vessel for disorderly behaviour and threatening to assault him. The Magistrate has sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

Intimation has been received that His Excellency Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse, C.B.M., V.O., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, with H.M.S. Swiftsure will visit Rangoon in September, arriving on the 17th and leaving on 24th.

The Government has sanctioned an important project in connection with the work of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Cornwallis Street and Sham Basar Bridge Road are to be widened and converted into first class main arteries. Both the entire roads will be raised above flood level and work will commence immediately. The cost is estimated at eight lakhs.

The "Statesman" in an editorial states that the belief is prevalent in Calcutta that as a result of the sittings of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance a proposal will be advanced for the establishment of a State Bank in India. The "Statesman" strongly urges that no step of this kind should be taken until there has been a full inquiry in the principal commercial centres of India itself.

I. M. S. EXAMINATION.

FIVE VACANCIES GO TO INDIANS.

The competitive examination for Commissions in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service was held on 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th July for which 22 candidates presented themselves. Sixteen candidates qualified, and six failed to qualify. The following is a list of the candidates, with their medical school, qualifications, and marks, who secured to 12 vcancies which were to be competed for:—

	Marks.
	(Max) 5,100
Sahib Singh Sokhey, M.A., B. So, M. B., Ch. B, Edinburgh, Edin. Univ.	3,517
Atul Krishna Sinha, M. B., Calcutta, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D. T. M. and H., Camb, Calcutta Univ. and London Hosp.	3,392
Subramanya Doraisamy, L.R.C.P., M. R.C.S., Madras Uni. and Middx. Hosp.	
James Findlay M.A., M.B., Ch. B., Glasgow, Glas. Univ.	3,167
Allan Seddon, M.B., Ch. B. Liverpool Univ. and London Hospital	3,146
Joytish Chandra De M.B., Calcutta L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Calcutta Univ. and London Hosp.	3,072
William Collis Spackman, M.B., B.S., London, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Barth Hosp	3,061
Nanalal Maganlal Mehta, L.M., and S., Bombay, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., London Hosp.	3,030
Charles Harry Powell Allen, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Madras Univ. and Univ. Coll Hosp.	2,957
Peregrine Stephen Brachenbury Langton, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Middex. Hosp.	2,943
Robert Morrison Easton, M.A., M.B., Ch. B., Aberdeen, Aberdeen Univ.	2,893
Reginal Victor Martin, L.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hosp	2,878

RURAL HOUSING.

MEMORIAL TO MR. ASQUITH.

The National Land and Home League, of which Lord Henry Bentinck M.P., is president, and Lord Saye and Sele chairman, has addressed a memorial to the Prime Minister urging the importance of fresh legislation for dealing with rural housing. The memorial states that, as a result of a circular letter addressed to the Rural District Councils of England and Wales last year, 182 Councils replied that cottages were required in their districts, 261 Councils replied that cottages could not be built without placing a burden on the rates, and 169 Councils declared themselves in favour of State aid for building. The memorial expresses its approval of the principles embodied in Sir Randolf Baker's Housing Bill, which passed its second reading by a majority of 140 last April, and points out the advantages of a grant in aid in respect of the annual loss, instead of a capital grant to local authorities.

EARL GREY ON EXAMINATIONS.

Earl Grey, distributing prizes at the Henry Smith School, Hartlepool, expressed agreement with the headmaster, who had remarked upon the futility of examinations as a test of the work of a school. "I have been through examinations myself," he remarked," and I realised years ago how easy it is for a stupid boy to satisfy the examiners that he is a good scholar." He added that he had never since his own personal experience at school attached much importance to examination tests. He was glad to know that the headmaster's chief ambition was to turn out good citizens. Nothing was more necessary nowadays than an increased number of good citizens.

CHINESE REBELLION.

NORTHERNERS OCCUPY NANCHANG.

REBELS HOTLY PURSUED.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

Right wing of the Northerners occupied Nanchang on Monday evening, the rebel commander fleeing south-east with a thousand men. He is being hotly pursued.

SUN-YET-SEN GOING TO ENGLAND.

TOKIO, Aug. 20,

Sun-Yat-Sen is going to England, via Canada.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS.

BANQUET AT OTTAWA.

The delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association now visiting Canada were the guests of the Canadian Government on July 26, at a banquet at the Chateau Laurier, when the chair was taken by the Hon. George E. Perley, a member of the Canadian Cabinet, who is treasurer of the Association, says the Ottawa correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." There was little speaking, and practically no discussion of any affairs bordering on politics, the British Members of Parliament, saying they had come here to observe conditions, not to comment upon them exercising a tactful discretion, which is much appreciated in Canada, where party lines are at present sharply drawn, owing to the bitter dispute over the Navy Bill. Naturally the subject of Imperial Defence could not be altogether overlooked. Replying to the toast of "Our Guests," Lord Emmott said that the party had no particular mission, save to gain knowledge of the Empire, while the best way to draw the Dominions and the Motherland together was by increasing their mutual knowledge. While it had been announced in the Monteral papers that he would speak on the naval question, Lord Emmott said he had no intention of doing so. He, like all in Britain, realised that Canada was going to do something for naval defence, but had not decided yet what line of action to pursue. He intimated that Canada was very well able to look after its own affairs and Great Britain was confident she would so to the best advantage of Canada and the Empire.

"But," he concluded, amidst cheers, "we cannot expect Canada to contribute to Imperial Defence without having a voice in the affairs of the Empire."

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, ex-Minister of Agriculture, welcomed the party on behalf of the Liberal party and French Canadians, he having long represented Quebec. He also read a message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was unable to attend owing to slight indisposition, and another from Mr. Borden regretting his inability to be present. Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P., also spoke.

The Chairman remarked that Lord Emmott had well said that Canada should not be expected to contribute to Imperial Defence without a voice in the affairs of the Empire. How that could be brought about was a grave question, but he considered such Imperial gatherings as the present might do much towards bringing about the desired end.

TSAR AS A SOLDIER.

PRIVATE NICHOLAS ROMANOFF.

Under the title "A Crowned Private," interesting particulars are just published here relating to the march made by the Emperor Nicholas as a fully-accoutred private in campaigning outfit, in order to gain personal experience of the toils and duties of the Russian common soldier, says a St. Peterburg correspondent. There is a well-known portrait of the present Russian Monarch in this guise as an ordinary infantryman tramping along the elevated coast of the Crimea. His Majesty was dressed up in the rank and file uniform of the 16th Company of the Emperor Alexander III.'s Regiment of Riffemen by one of its subalterns, who strapped on to the Tsar's shoulders and waist the usual rolled overcoat, pouches with 120 rounds of ammunition, trenching spade, ration bag, &c., altogether nearly three-quarters of a hundredweight, exclusive of the weight of the rifle.

After the subaltern had instructed his Emperor in the proper use and meaning of each article, his Majesty shouldered his rifle and marched up hill and down dale for seven miles, giving the salute of a private soldier to the officers whom he met on the way. Next day he entered himself, according to the regulations, on the regimental rolls as "Private Nicholas Romanoff, married, of the Orthodox Faith, coming from Tsarskoe Selo."

The following are the dates of the visits of Governors of Presidencies to Simla as Viceregal guests:—Lord Pentland 1st to 8th September; Lord Carmichael 9th to 16th September; Lord Willingdon 30th September to 7th October.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CORRUPT POLICE OFFICERS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

...SHAIK AMIR AND OTHERS v. KING-EMPEROR.

Their Lordships disposed of the application of Shaik Amir Manubhai (52), Head Constable of Police, Jejury, Poona, Shripati Mahadu (30) Police Constable, Jejury, Poona; and Purvatrao Ramrao (72) Mulki Patel Purgaon for the revision of the order of Mr. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, rejecting their appeal against the order of Mr. G. Leatham, First Class Magistrate of Poona, sentencing them to various terms of imprisonment under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code (bribery).

Mr. Weldon, with Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the first applicant, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, with Mr. S. R. Gokhale, appeared for the second applicant, Mr. D. R. Patwardhan appeared for the third applicant; and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The story of the prosecution shortly was that the first accused went to the village of Belgaum on 26th October, 1912, in connection with a police inquiry that was going on in regard to the property of the deceased Rakhama Kom Genu. When Rakhama died certain of her possessions were divided equally between one Rukhmaji and Rama, adopted son of the deceased Rama, however, was not given anything from the ornaments taken from the body of the deceased, and accordingly set the police in motion. Rukhmaji was alarmed and at a meeting between the accused and others it was decided that Rs. 250 should be given as a bribe. Consequently on the 27th October Rs. 250 were paid in two sums of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 at Jejury to the head constable with the aid of the second applicant and third applicant. The present three applicants and Ramchandra Sadashiv (30), police constable of Wala, were after due enquiry by the Mamlatdar were charged before Mr. Leatham, First Class Magistrate, with offences under Section 161 I.P.C. with respect of two items of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100. The first applicant was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year on each charge, sentence to run concurrently and a fine of Rs. 100. The second applicant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 on the first charge and to three months' imprisonment on the second charge, both sentences to run concurrently; and the third applicant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each of the two charges, both sentences to run concurrently, and a fine of Rs. 50. Ramchandra Sadashiv was acquitted.

The prisoners then made an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Poona against the said sentences and convictions with the result that the Sessions Judge confirmed the sentences on the first charge and reversed the conviction and sentence on the second charge. Hence this application.

Their Lordships dismissed the application.

SALE OR MORTGAGE?

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

CHANBASAPPA AND ORS. v. BABU SEDRAMAPPA.

The opponent-plaintiff had brought a suit in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, who held that the transaction was one of mortgage and allowed the plaintiff's claim. The petitioner then applied to the District Judge of Sholapur for the revision of the said decision but his application was rejected. Then the petitioners came in the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction under Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The facts of the case are these:—The lands in dispute were the property of one Appa Walad Rudrappa Hipparye, who had mortgaged it with Tukaram. The latter obtained a decree upon his mortgage and himself became the auction purchaser in the year 1870. In the same year Appa repurchased the lands from Tukaram for Rs. 270, but he caused the sole-deed to be executed in the name of Chanbasoppa Chavan the grand father of the defendants from whom Appa had taken the loan of Rs. 270 for the purchase of the lands. Between the date of the court sale and repurchase, Appa's possession remained undisturbed and subsequently Appa passed an agreement to Chanbasappa under which Appa promised to redeem the lands within 5 years on payment of Rs. 270. There was also an agreement that Appa should deliver half the profits to Chanbasappa under which Appa proplaintiffs who are the grandsons of Appa brought a suit for redemption in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur, and the same was decreed.

The District Judge also held that the transaction in dispute in fact represented a mortgage of the plaint land by Appa Chanbasappa as security for the loan of Rs. 270 advanced to the former to enable him to repurchase the land from Tukaram, and dismissed the application.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel refused to interfere with the order of the Lower Court, and dismissed the application.

Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare and Mr. Kelker appeared for the applicants.

Mr. Jayker with Mr. Bhide appeared on behalf of the opponent.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Re Bhimsi Vijpal and others.—Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvents applied for sanction to a scheme of composition approved of by the majority of creditors. Counsel said the scheme provided for a payment of three annas in a rupee. The insolvents' debts amounted to Rs. 1,60,553 and 103 creditors, whose claims amounted to Rs. 1,24,000 had signed the deed of composition. Rs. 30,000 were required for the purpose and two of the trustees named in the scheme had agreed to make up the loss of Rs. 22,000, as the assets were insufficient to meet the dividend.

The Commissioner remarked that under the Act, a scheme could be sanctioned if provision was made to pay 4 annas in a rupee. It was not so in this case and he refused the application.

Re Shriram Kaluram Agarwalla.—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Counsel said his client was a resident of Delhi and had come to Bombay to accommodate himself financially when he was arrested and committed to the civil jail, where he had been imprisoned for the last twelve days. He had filed a rough schedule as his books were up-country. On receipt of these books he would apply for leave to amend the schedule.

His Lordship granted a month's time.

Re Ismail Tyebali.—On the application of Mr. J. B. Patel, the insolvent was granted two months' interim order.

Re Mahomed Salemahomed.—Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

HARRASSING AN INSOLVENT.

Re Gordhandass Peraj.—Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule calling upon the official assignee to show cause why a warrant of arrest issued against the insolvent for not filing his schedule and for not handing over his books of account to the official assignee.

Mr. Bahadurji showed cause. He said the insolvent was examined under section 36 of the Act and he was ordered to produce his books of account but he had disobeyed that order, nor had he filed his schedule. On receipt of information, however that a warrant was issued against him the insolvent filed his schedule and consequently that part of the warrant became null and void. He has, however, not produced a book which he had admitted he had and which he had produced in the Small Causes Court. If the books were produced, Counsel observed, the official assignee would be able to recover large amounts.

Mr. Jardine said his client had been adjudged insolvent at the instance of Khima Bhaga and after his discharge he traded in partnership with Khima. That was the only business he had done and the transactions relating to that were entered into a *jangab* book which had been produced. A book of sixteen leaves, which had been produced in the Small Causes Court, could not be traced but there were no items in that book relating to any business dealings. The affidavits filed against his client had been made with a view to annoy and harass his client. Suits were filed against the insolvent's relatives and one of them was withdrawn and the other dismissed with costs.

His Lordship made the rule absolute and cancelled the warrant.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MAYA.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m., a largely attended meeting of pundits and Sanskrit scholars was held in the hall of the Aryasamaj, Calcutta, under the presidency of Principal Dr. Satischandra Vidyabhusan of the Sanskrit College. Professor Aryamuni of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, after having been introduced by the President in Sanskrit, proceeded to speak at length upon the Vedas and the Mayabad, saying that the philosophy of the Maya was a later development, owing its origin to Sankracharya and others and was not to be found in the Vedas nor was it supported by the Brahamsutras of Vyasa.

A large number of Sanskrit scholars having discussed the lecture from the standpoints of different systems of Indian philosophy, Pundit Aryamuni briefly replied to the observations made by these speakers.

The President then concluded the proceedings by offering a vote of thanks to the speaker and by expressing his satisfaction at the growth of a new school of thought, giving a new interpretation to the Brahmasutras based upon the Vedas.

TO PREVENT GAMBLING.

In connection with the movement started by the Social Service League, Bombay, to prevent the practice of gambling followed by some sections of the Hindu population during the month of "Shravan," a public meeting will be held in 'Madhavbag' to-day at 5 p.m., (B. T.) under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.

TOO MUCH *trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results.*

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY 21ST AUGUST, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DISMISSAL.

23-13-157-12—Shroff D & D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaijee. Ard. H D & Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Nemchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co. Part Heard.

8-13-204-12—Jen. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sm. B. and Co. Jen. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Pardoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1085-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhunjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhojabhai Allarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Batlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & V.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-13-835-12—Dubash & Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and Co.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betaji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Rasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Mancklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Hiralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. & S. Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmandux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P & P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Madhowji K & C.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Post R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick M. R. & Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

669-13—Amin & D. Kashinath Nagnath Apte, v. Pandurang Vishnoo Abhyankar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1276-12—Chit M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raji Shirke v Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and ors. Subnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirki Chitnis M. & K.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji & Co. Jeevandas Doongersi & anr. v. Bai Jivibai widow Soonderdas & Co.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Tyabji D. & Co.

5-13—Payne & Co. Mohanlal Jodhraj v Ranchordas Bhicandas Vachha & Co.

6-13—Mans. J. H & Co. Jeevandas Damodhar & ors. v Bai Lilabai widow. Post K K & Co.

9-13—Jehangir M. & S. Hoorbai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina Mulla & Mulla For Postponement.

10-13—Payne & Co. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anr. v Mahomed Abdul Rehman Manecklal & T. jee D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharlal Narayendas Tyebji D & Co.

Long Causes.

666-11—Jamsetji R. and D. Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira Roger Mathias De Silva & ors. Patel & R. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhawji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed Khatizabai Tyab-Hoosein Abdulally and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Abdually and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J. and M. Gulam Hoosein Bandially Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K & G for further hearing.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Dattoo Jafer and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhajioo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

SHORT CAUSE.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kawasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayasaheb Gaekwad Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Hoosein Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam R and D.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneeklal & Ty.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M. F. F. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Post. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1175-10—Shaeh M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy Surajmal and Co.

98-13—Surajmal and Co., Babu Dowlatsingh Reghunathsingh v Bhainath Balkrishna Joshi and ors. Sabnis H. Judah and S.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghabaya N E Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

56-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Long Cause.

1238-12—Little & Co. John Sandars Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Bhaik & G. Part Heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON ACTING ASSISTANT COMR.'S REPORT

962-11—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Dadabhoy Framji Acharwalla v. Framroze Rustomji Dalal & ors.

SHORT CAUSE.

1240-12 Mulji K. and Th. Goolbai widow and anr. v Nowroji Khursetji Postwalla and anr. Shamrao M. and H.

1336-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas v Bachoo Burikisondas and ors. Muljee K. and Th. Shamrao M. and H.

1274-12 Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Shivram Hari Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell M. R. and Co.

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Kashir and Co. v Abdul Razak Seelman Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G. and Co. Widarmull Bhuranull v Oojagorlal.

195-11—Jehangir G. and B. Kavaiyalal Jaynarayen and ors. v. Doorgaprasad Ramgoolam and ors. Payne and Co.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v Essaji Moosaji & ors. Jam R & D Moti & D. Jeh & S. Surajmal & Co.

569-10—Jehangir & G Eessaji Moosaji v. Isaji Tajbhai & ors. Ard H D & Co. Payne & Co. Shair M & H Moti & D.

148-11—Bhai K & G Gomabai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co. Ganpat, Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr. Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rundolph De Souza v. Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

1216-12—In person Vasantrao Madhowrao v. Pundlik Rowji & anr. Mulla & M.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS LIBEL.

At Belfast in the mail week, two young men named James Toomey and Patrick Dempsey were committed for trial at the winter assizes, on bail, charged with conspiracy to distribute a seditious libel concerning the Government and the employment of the naval, military and police forces.

Evidence was given that a leaflet declaring that any Irishman who joined the forces of the Crown was a traitor to his country and an enemy of his people, was posted on a large number of houses throughout the city.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT AND NON-PAYMENT OF TAXI-FARE.

ACCUSED ARRESTED ON WARRANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ezekiel Raymond, a taxi-driver, charged E. Russell with refusing to pay his legal fare amounting to Rs. 60, and with assaulting him within the Court premises after the complaint regarding the first charge had been presented before the Court. Mr. Daruwalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

On the case being called on for hearing yesterday Mrs. Russell, also known as Miss Maisie Amber, an artiste, produced on behalf of the accused a medical certificate signed by Dr. J. Franco. She stated that the accused was very ill.

His Worship observed that Dr. Franco had simply stated in the certificate that the accused had complained of a pain in the stomach.

Dr. Franco was then summoned to give evidence as to the accused's state of health. He said he had examined the accused on Tuesday, when he found his pulse low. The lady who was with the accused informed him that the accused had fever. The witness had advised the accused to have rest on Tuesday but he had no idea that the accused was wanted in the Court. In his opinion the accused was well enough to attend the Court.

His Worship issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused. The warrant was made bailable for Rs. 1,000.

The accused was arrested in a refreshment room and brought to the Court.

The accused was convicted of the charge of refusing to pay the legal fare and was ordered to pay the complainant Rs. 50-8-0. He was also convicted of assault and fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of seven days' simple imprisonment.

Miss Maisie Amber who was charged with abetment was fined Rs. 10.

MONEYLENDER AND INTEREST.

FATAL ENDING OF DISPUTE.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Gena Mata, a Marwari, aged about forty-five years.

The evidence showed that some dispute arose regarding payment of interest between the deceased, who was a money-lender, and a Hindu named Mahadeo Dhaku, and a struggle ensued, in course of which the deceased fared very badly and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died.

Javerchand Gena, the deceased's son, said that Mahadeo first gave a blow to the deceased with his fist on the chest, whereupon he caught Mahadeo's hand, but the latter freed himself and gave his father two or three more blows. Mahadeo then lifted the deceased up from where he was sitting and threw him into a gutter in front of the shop. Witness then sought the assistance of the police, who, on arrival, found the deceased unconscious and had him removed to hospital, where he died on Tuesday night.

Cross-examined by Mahadeo, witness denied having asaulted him. Witness also denied that four other Marwaris assaulted Mahadeo.

Fatulla Haji Ahmed, a passer by, said he had seen the struggle between the deceased and Mahadeo. Both were exchanging blows. The deceased's son was assulting Mahdaeo with a bamboo and the latter was bleeding from his head. Mahadeo went away from the shop but the deceased again provoked him and both once again exchanged blows. Mahadeo then tried to come out of the shop but the deceased would not allow him to do so and held him by the *dhotar*. Mahadeo thereupon jumped down from the shop when the deceased lost his balance and fell on the road. Mahadeo did not throw him down deliberately.

Dagroo Luxmon, a cart-driver, corroborated the above witness.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to the deceased having fallen on his neck.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to the deceased breaking his neck while struggling with Mahadeo.

TRANSVAAL FUND.

The following statement of Account of the 2nd Transvaal Indian Fund has been issued:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in hand of the 1st Fund as per statement, dated 19th August 1911	4,500	0	0
Further Subscriptions collected—as per details announced in the papers fro mtime to time—after rendering the account, dated 19th August 1911 of the 1st Fund	37,395	6	6
Interest on current account at 4 per cent., etc.	19	8	3
	Rs. 41,914	14	9
Total collected:—*1st* Fund Rs.	1,55,152	10	0
2nd Fund Rs.	37,395	6	6
	Rs. 1,92,548	0	6

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount paid to Mr. Polak, for sundry expenses	1,000	0	0
Expenses in connection with public meetings in Bombay and elsewhere, collection and remittance charges; telegrams, postage, printing, advertisement, etc.	2,051	2	8
	3,051	2	8
Remittances made to Mr. Ghandhee at different times, £2,500	37,513	12	1
	40,564	14	9
Balance in hand with the Honorary Secretary held at the disposal of Mr. Ghandhee	1,350	0	0
	Rs. 41,914	14	9

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the list of Candidates who have passed the Examinations held at the Bombay, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.

Name.	Sub. of Exa.	Gr. or Sec.	Class.
Bhosekar, R. D.	Soap Manufacture	Final	2
Kanoji Jugalkishore,	Silk Dyeing,	Grade I	2
Gupte Yeshwant V.,	Cotton Dyeing	Grade I	2
Mantri Jamshed P.,	Cotton Dyeing,	Grade I	2
Choche D. J.	Cotton Dyeing	Grade I	2
Row V. Hanumanta,	Cotton Dyeing,	Grade I	2
Desai Tatya V.,	Cotton and Linen Bleaching	Grade I	2
Sundram N. M.,	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	2
Sahiar Phiroze B.,	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	2
Motewal Jamshed D.,	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	2
Dikshit D. C.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	2
Mande M. B.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	1
Wajifdar Bapuji D.	Cotton Spinning,	Grade I	2
Chudgar Kemchand P.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	2
Mavlan Kuttonsha E.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	2
Limaye Jagannath R.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	2
Pitale Jayawant H.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	2
Bhiwanker Z R.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Fozdar Gordhandas K.,	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Oke Sitaram D	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Mande M. B.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Aggarwal Chet R.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Chudgar Khemchand P.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Elavia Jamshedji A.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Sundram N. M.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Limaye Jagannath R.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Gonsalves Alexander,	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Wadia Ardeshir N.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Joshi Kashinath S.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	2
Meswani Vithaldas M.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. A,	2
Kapali Ratilal M.	Cotton Spining	Final Sec. A	1
Weshaker Nathubhai G.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. A	1
Elijah Hoel	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. A.	2
Wesmaker Nathubhai G.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. B.	1
Kapali Ratilal M.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. B.	1
Meswani Vithaldas M.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. B.	1
Sundram N. M.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	2
Nathani N. J.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	1
Bhiwanker N. R.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	2
Fozdar Gordhandas K.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	1
Mogreli Phirozshaw E.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	1
Modi Kesharimal G.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	2
Ghella Shevji H.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	2
Row V. Hanumanta,	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	1
Chobe D. J.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	2
Dalal Parmanadas V.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	2
Poonatar M. K.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	2
Moses J. M.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	1
Nathani Alaudin J.	Cotton Weaving	Grade I	1
Sundram N. M.	Cotton Weaving	Grade II	2
Wesmaker Nathubhai G.	Cotton Weaving	Grade II	2
Meswani Vithaldas M.	Cotton Weaving	Grade II	2
Patel Harilal M.	Cotton Weaving	Final Sec. B	2
Aiyer P. V. V.	Cotton Weaving	Final Sec. B	2
Vartak Dinkar V.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Jethmalani K. L.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Nair K. V.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Daru Manilal S.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Ramnathpur Subba R.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Monohar Vasudev H.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Sant Narayan M.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Dick Shavaksha P.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Bendali Rupaji G.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Abudin Sam	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Sarangpani S. W.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Vergis Cyril H.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Aras Vishwanath B.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Rao Narasipur, R.,	Telegraphy,	Grade I	1
Shinde Sakharam A.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Kaiwar Tirumala R. H.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Setti K. S. Bhadra	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Thosar Chintaman N.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Mehta Kooverji M.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Thorvey K. R.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Marathe Gangadhar H.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Langer R. N.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Pillai M. Thanu	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Pillay J. M. N.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Rao M. R. M.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Alaudin R.	Telegraphy	Grade I	2
Desai Bhalchandra R.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Desai Lallubhai D.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Shahnis Dayaram G.	Telegraphy	Grade I	1
Sarangpani S. W.	Telephony	Grade I	1
Sant Narayan M.	Telephony	Grade I	2
Manohar Vasudev H.	Telephony	Grade I	2
Kumthekar V. L.	Telephony	Grade I	2
Parikh Jekisondas M.	Telephony	Grade I	2
Mehta Kooverjee M.	Electric Wiremen's Work.	Grade I	1
Sri-vastavai Radhi Radhikaprasad	Electric Wiremen's Work.	Grade I	1
Pillay J. M. L.	Electric Wiremen's Work.	Grade I	2
Pillai M. Thanu	Electric Wiremen's Work.	Grade I	1
Thorvey K. R.	Electric Wiremen's Work	Grade I	1
Lal Girdhari	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Motiwani N. D.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Din N. S.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Rao M. R. M.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Vergis Cyril M.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Shahani Dayaram G.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Dhavle Krishnaji B.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Dadachanji Jamshedji P.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Pillay J. H. N.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Nair K. V.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Din Mohamed	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Kumthekar R. L.	Electrical Eng.	Grade I	P
Basavalingam Basavappa,	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Sri-vastavai Radhikaprasad,	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Ramnathpur Subba, R.	Electrical Eng:	Grade I	P
Asaiwaid Eruch, H.	Electrical (A. C.)	Grade II	P
Dick Shavaksha, P.	Electrical (A. C.)	Grade II	P
Karpur Govind, R. E.	Electrical (A. C.)	Grade II	P
Cantol Narandas, R.	Electrical (A. C.)	Grade II	P
Daftary Ratilal, N.	Electrical (A. C.)	Grade II	P
Bhatt, M. H.	Electrical (A.C.)	Grade II	P
Parakh Jekisondas, M.	Electrical (A. C.)	Grade II	P
Mondgal Nuggehalli, N.	Electrical (A.C.)	Grade II	P
Kaiwar Tirumama, R. H.	Electrical (A.C.)	Grade II	P
Raghavan, N. C.	Electrical (Con. C.)	Grade II	P
Dick Shavaksha, P.	Electrical (Con. C.)	Grade II	P
Cantol Narandas, R.	Electrical (Con. C.)	Grade II	P
Darukhanawalla Naoroji A.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	1
Bilimoria Fatee R.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	2
Oke Sitaram D.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	1
Wadia Ardeshir N.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	1
Elavia Jamshedji A.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	1
Desai Dayalji G.	Cotton Spinning	Grade I	1
Gupte Yeshwant V.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Pitale Jayawant H.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	2
Bhiwanker Z R.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Fozdar Gordhandas K.,	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Oke Sitaram D	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Mande M. B.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Chudgar Khemchand P.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Elavia Jamshedji A.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Sundram N. M.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Limaye Jagannath R.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Gonsalves Alexander,	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Wadia Ardeshir N.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	1
Joshi Kashinath S.	Cotton Spinning	Grade II	2
Meswani Vithaldas M.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. A,	2
Kapali Ratilal M.	Cotton Spining	Final Sec. A	1
Weshaker Nathubhai G.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. A	1
Elijah Hoel	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. A.	2
Wesmaker Nathubhai G.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. B.	1
Kapali Ratilal M.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. B.	1
Meswani Vithaldas M.	Cotton Spinning	Final Sec. B.	1
Sundram N.

LATE CLIMBING IN THE ALPS.

RECENT ASCENTS AROUND ZERMATT.

This year's climbing season in the Alps may be said to have begun early, but to have been broken off again almost immediately, and to be only now beginning again, writes Julian Grande in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Few climbing centres, with the exception of Zermatt, have been fortunate enough to have had good weather, and even here it has not always been good enough for high ascents. Many English climbers who arrived here weeks ago, with guides, from the Bernese Oberland and elsewhere, or who had engaged local men, have had to be content with minor ascents and with training excursions.

In Zermatt and its valley the days have been generally bright, sunny, and fresh, but at night it has frequently rained in the lower levels and snowed in the higher, constantly powdering the peaks afresh, and rendering ascents very difficult, if not dangerous.

More than one party has gone up to the Matterhorn Hut, intending to climb the mountain, but had to return because during the night snow had fallen; while two or three ascents of the Matterhorn which have been made were accomplished under conditions neither wholly safe nor pleasant. One party did not reach the summit till five in the evening, and much anxiety was felt in Zermatt as to their safety.

ENGLISH LADY'S CLIMB.

The Lyskamm was first climbed this year on July 2, and since then has been ascended twice. On July 5 the first ascent of the Weisshorn this season was made by an English lady. The Dom has also been climbed this year, as also has the Monte Rosa. It cannot, however, be said that the summer of 1913 has so far been a particularly good climbing season, though in Zermatt it has been much better than anywhere else.

For one thing the weather in the Zermatt range is far more certain than elsewhere, and the quantity of fresh snow, though often considerable has been less than in other places. In the Bernese Oberland, for instance, during the latter part of June and during July, the fresh snow alone would have rendered ascents of some mountains impossible, even had the weather been settled.

Zermatt, of course, has many visitors who are not climbers. As in past years, the majority are English—at any rate, in the Seiler hotels. The Monte Rosa, the old climbers' hostel, is unchanged, and likewise the Riffelalp. In Zermatt itself there is little or no alteration, except that some excellent tennis courts have been made, on which a great deal of play goes on.

DESERTED HUT.

The old and dirty Matterhorn Hut, to reach which the other day I had to wade through a great deal of fresh snow, is deserted, for every one now goes to the new Matterhorn Hut, which is really a hotel, opened only two years ago. This was built by the commune of Zermatt, which intended, I suppose to make its fortune by the enterprise; but so far the hotel has been run at a loss, as must always be the case in an unfavourable summer.

The commune of Zermatt is at last beginning to discover that in order to attract and retain a public something more is necessary than merely to build a hotel. The large establishment on the top of the Gornergrat has certainly not proved a success, and no reasonable person would have expected it to do so either. These two examples of failure will at least, it is to be hoped, have the good effect of checking exploitation of the still almost unspoiled surroundings of Zermatt.

Probably before long a monument will be erected in Zermatt to the memory of Edward Whymper. The commune of the Visp Zermatt Valley is, I understand, about to vote a certain sum towards the cost of this monument, which is likely to be in the form of a life-sized statue, somewhat on the lines of the De Saussure monument in Chamonix, and to be put up just above the English church, facing the Matterhorn. Climbers will have an opportunity of subscribing to the cost of the statue.

Mr. WHYMPER'S WISH.

I learn that Mr. Whymper's body, which is buried in Chamonix, is to be exhumed, probably at the beginning of next year, because the English cemetery there is being transferred to another situation. Since the exhumation must take place, it seems a pity that his wish to rest "under the shadow of the Matterhorn" should not be fulfilled, and his remains removed to Zermatt, and there reinterred.

The new Lossthberg Railway renders Zermatt much more accessible, and it is now possible to cover the journey between Berne and Zermatt in five and a half hours.

INCANTATIONS AGAINST SNAKE-BITE.

SPIRITUAL TEACHER "PUNISHED FOR FOLLY."

NOVEL CASE FROM BALUCHISTAN.

Last year one Kadir Bakhsh, a Baluchi of Sibi, in Baluchistan, filed a complaint stating that one Nabi Bakhsh had pretended to teach his (the complainant's) brother a spell to enable him to catch hold of snakes safely, and that, trusting to this spell, his brother had seized a snake and died immediately of its bite. The complainant claimed blood-money from the accused, says the "Pioneer."

Three eye-witnesses deposed that they had warned the dead man not to catch, hold of the snake, but he would not heed them, saying that he had learnt a charm against snake-bite.

The accused was thereupon arrested and stated that he had learnt the snake charm from his spiritual teacher, Mullah Ayaz. Many people entreated him to teach them the charm; so he went to the Mullah, who gave him some magic pepper-corns and directed him to give seven of them to every one whom he wished to make proof against snake-bite and to take a price of Rs. 1-4 from every such person. Also the Mullah said that he would himself be responsible if any one, after using the charm, died of snake-bite. The accused then taught the incantation to some 25 persons and paid the Mullah Re. 1-4 for each of them; but the Mullah gave him back only four rupees altogether as his share.

Mullah Ayaz being summoned, admitted having taught the accused a spell against snakes, and having given him magic pepper-corns to preserve him and his relatives; but he said that he had not instructed him to sell the secret to others, nor had he told him that the spell would enable him to catch hold of snakes, but only that it would keep him from being accidentaly bitten.

REFERENCE TO COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

The case was referred by the Political Agent of Sibi to a Council of Elders for opinion and they have now pronounced the following award:—

"It is clear that Nabi Bakhsh did teach the complainant's brother, now dead, an incantation against snake-bite, and that he learnt this spell from his spiritual teacher, Mullah Ayaz, of Quetta. Mullah Ayaz says that he taught the accused the spell merely for the safety of his own life and that of his relatives, and that he also gave the accused some magic pepper-corns to be eaten when pronouncing the spell. But he never told him that the charm would empower him to catch hold of snakes. Now, since the accused has given the magic pepper-corns to other people, and has taught them the incantation, and has taken Re. 1-4 from each person to whom he has taught it, his selfishness has become manifest.

"This statement of Mullah Ayaz does not seem to us, the Council of Elders, to be correct; because it is a general custom for people to teach spells and take hold of snakes by virtue thereof, and to make others also take hold of them. However, the accused acted foolishly in taking money in recompense for the incantation. To take money thus for a spell is not right, for it losses its power thereby. Moreover it is often seen that persons who catch hold of snakes die of snake-bite; for there are some snakes which do not submit themselves to incantations and bite persons who, putting their trust therein, take hold of them.

"FOLLY AND CARELESSNESS."

"We give below replies to the issues placed before us for decision:—(1) Fateh Muhammad, deceased, was made to believe that he would be saved from being bitten by snakes, but he was not promised that he should never die of snake-bite, if he went out of his way to catch hold of them; because persons who catch hold of snakes generally die of snake-bite. The reason for this is that some kind of snakes do not obey incantations. A man seizes a snake trusting to the efficacy of the spell; but the snake-bites him. Although Nabi Bakhsh has committed no offence by teaching the incantation according to the custom of the country, yet he has been guilty of folly and carelessness in that he took Re. 1-4 as recompense for the spell from the people to whom he taught it; and thereby the spell was nullified.

"Wherefore, in the opinion of the Council of Elders, the accused should for this neglect and folly be punished with two months' rigorous imprisonment, that it may be a lesson for the future. (2) The complainant, the brother of the dead man, is not entitled to blood-money, because the accused taught the spell to the dead man in good faith, and because several people tried to dissuade the deceased from catching hold of the snake; but he scoffed at their warnings. He was predestined to meet such a fate.

BRITAIN'S SAFETY.

LORD ROBERTS'S PLEA FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Lord Roberts puts forward in the current number of the "British Review" a plea for universal service. The following are some striking extracts from the artiele:—

I do not think the nation yet realises how near it was to war as lately as August, 1911. Our Navy is not manned by panic-mongers, yet for many autumn nights our Home Fleet lay in Cromarty Firth with torpedo nettings down, with the guns' crews sleeping on deck, with a live projectile ready in each gun, and with the war-heads fitted to every torpedo. Why? With the soundest reason for its belief the Fleet was in momentary expectation of alien attack. Our expeditionary force was held in equal readiness instantly to embark for Flanders to do its share in maintaining the balance of power in Europe.

Britain's trust in her Navy is well justified, yet the humblest investor would hesitate to place all his eggs in one basket.

With an expeditionary force overseas, with our defending ships, through no fault of their officers or crews, crippled by the chances of war, the next logical and inevitable move would be the landing of alien army corps upon our coasts.

I have never lost an opportunity of expressing my profound admiration and respect for self-sacrifice and patriotism of the officers and men of the Territorial Force. But pious expressions of esteem will not create an efficient army for home defence, and such an army, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is still in embryo.

THE DISEASE.

When the Territorial scheme was first devised, it was reasonably estimated that 900,000 men were necessary for the efficient defence of these Islands. But it was quickly found that, under the purely voluntary system, that number was not forthcoming, and it was whittled down to 315,000.

But even of this Gilbertain milleviem we are at the present time some 60,000 officers and men short. Of the bare 255,000 left, 40,000 are under nineteen years of age, 50,000 last year failed to pass the very modest musketry test, and 35,000 were absent from the summer training camps.

England expects that one man in ten shall do his duty, but even so she will not give him a fair chance to do that duty effectively. My contention is that the country is asking of the Territorial more than he can possibly give, and it does not seem to me consistent with patriotism, or even with common honesty, to shut our eyes, or to allow my countrymen to shut theirs, to a situation so intolerable.

THE REMEDY.

What, then, is my proposal? Briefly it is this. That the voluntary system having failed, every able-bodied young man, with certain obvious exceptions to be defined by law, but entirely without distinction of wealth or class, should be compulsorily and efficiently trained to defend his country.

Among the various pleas which have been advanced against such a proposal none has been more insistent, and surely none more hollow, than the contention that compulsory service is a thing alien to the traditions and birthrights of an Englishman.

Yet if we examine the facts we find that those who are loudest in their defence of the voluntary system are, in most cases, precisely the men who say to me, "I will not support the National Service League because I believe in the Voluntary Territorial scheme"; and I would reply "What then have you done to help that voluntary system of which you are so suddenly and passionately enamoured? You believe in the Territorial scheme? Have you ever spent one hour, or one penny, in its service?"

PRINCESS INDIRA OF BARODA.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Whose marriage with Prince Jitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar is reported by Reuter to take place shortly.

"LONDON WHIFFS."

AN AUSTRALIAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

An entertaining article on "London Whiffs," conjuring up Australian memories, is contributed to "United Empire" by Harry S. Gullett.

As I cross the little bridge in St. James's Park one day (he writes), when the water is low, in the late summer, there comes to me the faintest smell of mud and rushes decaying. It is subtle, almost imperceptible.

But in a flash I am out on Gunn's Swamp in Northern Victoria, in pioneering years that are long gone, paddling a leaky old flat-bottomed home-built boat stealthily through the reeds and sodden logs and fallen branches.

Wild duck are plentiful, and, as it is still the forbidden "close" season, fairly quiet and approachable. Beside me is an old muzzle-loading rifle, ready cocked, and overcharged with cheap black powder and small shot, and wads of newspaper jammed firm with a crude wooden ramrod, not too straight, that often, I remember, got stuck in the barrel.

I pass by teal and black duck in pairs and threes and fours, and presently am rewarded for my abstinence by a big mob of black duck in an acre of clear water straight ahead. I crouch in the boat and paddle up in shelter of a spreading blue gum, standing waist-deep in the water, and, crawling forward, slip on an old evening glove, the discard of a young uncle in his dancing days, and used now to protect my hand against the outburst of flame through the wide nipple under the cap. I wait till the ducks are well grouped, and then blaze into them at a distance of forty yards.

The sinning old rifle, which experience has taught me to fear, bellows and kicks, and I rub my bruised shoulder as the cloud of smoke clears away. The ducks rise finely, and I sigh for the days when I will be old enough and rich enough for a double-barrelled breech-loader, and then proceed to collect my bag. Perhaps it is six or eight, and one or two wounded; and, leaving the dead, I paddle excitedly round after the live ones, and forget to bale the leaking craft; and as I reach out for a bird half-hidden under a log, down we go, rifle and powder and all, and I am standing neck-deep in the cold water.

I wade about and get my ducks, but not before the great black horse leeches have found my flesh through the lace-holes in my boots, for we wore no socks or other unnecessary clothes when afloat in the Shoo-Fly.

Then to dive under and raise the boat, and with the help of a half-submerged log as a support, to bail her out and make back for the bank, a mile away. I hide the boat in the bushes, fling the ducks into a sack, and mount my waiting horse and gallop away in fear of the mounted police who patrol the edges of the swamp until the day when the "close" season ends.

Coming back to St. James's Park, I grieve that Gunn's Swamp is no more. It has become the great Waranga Basin, cleared of its timber, walled in and civilised, and an important reservoir in a huge irrigation scheme.

DISAPPEARANCE OF HORSE.

RIDING A LOST ART.

Horses are becoming fewer and fewer in London, and riding is deteriorating. Men of the present generation, said Mr. Stuart S. Robinson, late proprietor of Hannay's Riding School, in an interview with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," are not so keen about riding as were their fathers.

Interest to-day is centred more in motoring than in riding. Another reason why the horse is beginning to vanish is the small encouragement given by the Government to horse-masters.

Colonel Weston Jarvis, the chairman of the Remounts Committee, said only the other day that the number of horses available for military purposes in the county of London has decreased in the last three years by more than fifty per cent., and that at the present rate of decrease it will shortly become impossible to provide any mounted Services other than Yeomanry.

This is a serious state of affairs, and there is no one more impressed with its gravity than Viscount Esher, who has more than once recently brought it prominently to the notice of the authorities.

HORSES GOING ABROAD.

"I quite agree with Lord Esher," Mr. Robinson said, "that it is desirable that for the purposes of Territorial training all horses for mounted troops should, in view of the possible contingency of having to mobilise rapidly, be hired in London. But it is impossible under present conditions.

"What is happening is that the horses are going abroad. There is no encouragement for anyone to keep them here. So far as the Territorial force is concerned, the Government will not spend the money to enable men to learn to ride at a riding school; and, if horses are wanted for camp, the allowance is only £5 each, and you have to take the whole of the responsibility for anything that may happen to it, bar death on the field. It is not worth the risk.

"Look, too, at what happens with regard to riding. Suppose a man, no longer in his youth, wants to join the Yeomanry. He is sent to one of the barracks, and put with men who have been riding, perhaps, for two or three years. Whether he can ride or not, he is sent round with them. If he is for tunate enough not to come off the first time he may go again.

LOST TO THE SERVICE.

"In all probability, however, he does come off, or something happens, and he loses his nerve. I have had these men afterwards come to me and say that they could not get on at barracks. They have been men who, if they had gone to an ordinary riding school and had been taken quietly through a proper course, would, in all probability, have made very good horsemen. As it is, they are practically lost to the Service.

"In my opinion, if Territorials were to be taught to ride at a riding school, their friends would also become interested, and riding would come to be popular again.

"The Government used to rely on cab horses, but now the 'taxis' have driven the cab horses off the streets, and they, too, have gone abroad. The only remedy for the present state of affairs is for the Government to support the horse encouragement for support the horse masters more liberally, and offer some encouragement for horses to be kept in London.

COSTLY CHINESE PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS VOTE THEMSELVES.

Great wrath has been excited by the Chinese Parliament voting itself salaries of £600 a year, says the Shanghai correspondent of the "Daily News." The full tale of members of the Senate is 264, and of the House of Representatives 596. Allowing for an average attendance in Pekin of 800 members, this will mean an annual expenditure on Parliament of £480,000. This does not apparently include travelling expenses, special fees for committee work, and entertainment allowances for Speakers and Vice-Speakers.

To judge of the magnitude of the vote, it may be mentioned that a house-boy in foreign employ in Shanghai (an expensive place for Chinese as well as foreigners) on 20 dollars a month and, say, another 30 dollars in "squeeze"—roughly, £60 a year—will feed and clothe himself and keep a wife and family, turning them out in beautiful silks on holidays. He will pay rent and taxes, and possibly own a slave girl to do rough work, all in a style relatively much better than can be managed by a London clerk on three times the income.

Excluding foreign debts, which her internal resources, however great, are too undeveloped to liquidate, China has a deficit on the first six months of this year of 117,000,000 dollars, and the provinces are sending next to nothing to Pekin. This deficit is for ordinary administration, without including a copper cast for all the reorganisation which still remains to be done after the revolution.

The anger of Parliamentary critics is intensified by the fact that the members have been in Session for three months without having done one single bit of solid work for the country.

It is unkindly suggested that these handsome emoluments have been voted by the Kuomintang—who are just in the majority—to compensate themselves for the fruits of office which they have lost. But it is one thing for Parliament to vote its members 6,000 dollars a year, and quite another, in the impoverished state of the Exchequer, to collect the money.

ROMANCE OF THE RAND.

ITS YIELD OF GOLD.

WHAT A STRIKE WOULD MEAN.

If a strike in the Witwatersrand gold mines be proclaimed by the men's leaders, it will, industrially speaking, pinch the heart out of the Transvaal. The gold mines are well-nigh everything to the northern province of the South African Union. Without the industry the Transvaal would immediately relapse into an agricultural country, and Johannesburg would dwindle in importance to the level of a back country market town, says the "Daily Telegraph."

It was in 1887 that the Rand district began to produce gold in any quantity, and from May of that year to the end of June, 1913, the total output is given in Government statistics as £365,987,719. The annual yield, from being valued at a few thousands, expanded till it reached £37,182,795 for 1912. It is in the Witwaters and district that the strike is threatened; but it is unquestionable that it would spread to the whole of the Transvaal, the total gold production of which was valued at £38,757,562 for 1912. Whether, then, the strike is confined to the Rand or embraces the whole mining industry of the Transvaal, its effect on the world's gold supply is manifest. The Transvaal is the largest individual producer, contributing more than one-third of the world's estimated output of £99,000,000.

OUTPUT OF THE BIG MINES.

As the accompanying map shows the strike area and the location of the big mines, it may be of interest to indicate the extent to which the big producers contribute to the aggregate. The following figures give the output for each during May, 1913:

	£.
Brakpan	80,754
Crown Mines	286,433
East Rand Proprietary	258,419
Ferreira Deep	126,213
Randfontein Central	292,108
Robinson	107,259
City Deep	82,695
Knights Deep	81,191
Geldenhuis	88,807

Johannesburg—in fact, the Transvaal—is dependent upon the mines. When the roar of the stamp ceases, if it ever does, the gold city will come to a standstill. It is the distributing centre for the mines. To it comes the merchandise for the Rand, and a considerable portion of the gold won from the mines is spent locally.

HOW JOHANNESBURG BENEFITS.

It is difficult to make a rough calculation. Government statistics estimate the salaries and wages of all whites engaged in the gold-mining industry in the Rand area as £7,865,939 for 1912; the sum expended on native and other coloured labour being £5,691,401 in the same period. The mining companies disbursed during last year £9,753,751 on mining material and stores in the Rand area, and out of the whole of the £37,182,795 of gold won, £8,066,437 was distributed in dividends, all of which, however, does not leave the country.

We thus gain some idea of what a stoppage must mean to Johannesburg. Though all of these sums (salaries and wages, etc.,) are not spent locally, the extent to which Johannesburg benefits cannot be far short of £10,000,000 annually. There are other charges which enter into the working costs, such as the profits tax, payable to the Union Government, amounting for the twelve months to March 31 last to £1,022,986. An official analysis computes the distribution of the output as follows:

Working costs	65 p.c.
Dividends	21 p.c.
Profits tax, capital expenditure, and interest on and redemption of loans	14 p.c.

APPORTIONMENT OF WAGES.

Among how many white employes the figure given as salaries and wages is distributed it is difficult to say; the official statement relating to presumably underground workers gave 24,162 whites and 206,698 natives for May last. On Dec. 31, 1912, the number of natives in the proclaimed labour districts of the Transvaal was 311,807. Some idea, however, as to the apportionment of wages was given by Professor Lawn in his evidence before the South African Select Committee on European Employment and Labour Conditions in April last. He said: "At the present time the average earnings in the Witwatersrand per white employe (excluding staff) are approximately £315 per annum." These miners are mostly Cornish and North country Englishmen, but there are also a number of Greeks, Italians, and Austrians. They are chiefly contractors and not day-pay men. The average certainly works out highly, but the cost of living must be taken into consideration.

But it is not wages so much as conditions underground that is the root of the trouble. It is interesting to note that in the report of the Rand Mines (Limited), issued last night, the following sentence occurs: "We are determined to do everything, not merely to check phthisis, but to stamp it out if possible, and we are sparing no expense where health and life are concerned." The report in question was penned in April, so that it will be seen the companies have been alive for a long time to the dangers.

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A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.
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WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCHLIGHT ON THOUGHT AND IDEAS.

THE HELLENIC RENAISSANCE.

The following collection appears in "T. P.'s Weekly":—

To wish that beautiful, young, and well-made women should modify their dress so as to suit the elderly and the misshapen is to fall into the error so common in our schools of sacrificing in a large form the clever boys and girls to their duller companions. As Miss Frost justly points out, the world (surely not our English world alone) is passing through an Hellenic Renaissance. For many years our scholars, our archæologists, and our art, critics from Ruskin onwards have dwelt on the beauty of the Greek ideal, have rebuked us for not striving to imitate its lines. Now that we do, lo! the outcry. Yet the beautiful girl who wears the modern, well-cut, close-fitting skirt, which reveals her long and shapely limbs, does resemble the figures on archaic Greek vases (not those of Bacchantes only, but the wise Athena and the stately Hera, or Demeter, the sad mother, and Persephone her daughter, the most perfect type this of gentle and modest maidenhood as yet created by art). The robes that follow the fuller line of the hips and gradually decrease towards the ankles are true to the human form and also convey the effect we so admire in the statues of Egyptian queens and priestesses, or in the famous maidens of the Acropolis Museum. Yet critics carp and grumble as in the days of the inhuman crinoline!—Mrs. Arthur Strong in "The Times."

THE STORY.

The nature of the story as an educational art is best shown by its place in primitive life. Here the function of the story is clearly practical. By it religion and all beliefs, morals, customs, and traditions are conveyed to the child. The folk-tales, the legends, the fairy-tales, the epics, and the myths of the world are not merely fanciful inventions of man; in a far more profound way than we yet fully understand they express man's most urgent needs and desires. Primitive man began early to express in his stories, by means of a varied symbolism, his own hopes and wishes—sometimes, thereby, keeping them alive through hard conditions, and passing them on to new generations; sometimes obtaining for them a vicarious satisfaction. These racial stories affect our feelings deeply, simply because there is continuity in evolution; because the past still lives in the present; because these stories are the products of universal needs and symbolise or represent them. The story is thus a language of the feelings; it is a means of communication between the past and the unconscious and undeveloped potentialities of the present. The story is a symbolic language; its scenes and words are often trivial, but underneath them runs a deeper meaning. Everyone who has told stories must have felt this. We all know that when we tell a good story to a child, the child is receiving from us indescribable meanings, which the story itself conveys, but does not really contain or express—and this sense of Freemasonry of emotional meaning is the greatest charm of the story. One who feels this does not need to point a moral to a tale; and one who feels the need of the moral does not really tell his story.—George Everett Partridge, Ph.D., in "The Story-Teller's Magazine."

THE MEN WHO DON'T.

These are men who don't take holidays and never cease to advertise the fact; and everyone can extend some sort of sympathy to those who work with such men or are employed by them. The egotist who gets the idea into his head that he is indispensable to the welfare of his own little world must be living in a fool's paradise. We have known such men, and, painful though it may be write the words, they have usually been frauds. They have generally had something to conceal, either in the amount of actual work they accomplish or in the working of their department. The best thing an employer can do for those men is to insist on their absence from work for the usual term allowed to other employees. The annual holiday is now such a recognised institution in commercial life that no man who does actual work can afford to do without a considerable period of rest and recuperation to meet the demands of business life. "Tailor and Cutter."

OBITER DICTA.

One must allow those who know nothing to talk. A public man must expect injustice.

Maximilian Harden.

The primary condition of disarmament would be a lasting entente between Germany and France.

Georges Burdon.

Throughout Germany there is nothing but friendliness towards France, and what comes from France.

Hermann Sudermann.

I should like to know what valid reason there is in heaven or earth why women should not discard petticoats. They are avowedly insanitary, being collectors of germs and disturbers of dust!

A. G. Folliott Stokes.

In my opinion young men in their twenties, who are neither married nor engaged to be married, are as yet likely to be the most successful airmen.

Henry of Prussia.

A pauper—what a horrid word it sounds! To apply it to anyone is an insult.

Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil.

Ignorance, combined with lack of imagination, is responsible for most foolish actions in this world.

Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M.B.

Very few people realise how far the destinies of a great city are taken charge of by the idle boy.

George Kibbe Turner.

CROWDS ON THE STAGE.

We hear so much of production nowadays—getting atmosphere by furniture. Europe gets crazes, some very admirable, for what are called the new schools. Columns of admiration are devoted to the management that can put crowds of people on a stage. But the management of a stage crowd is not difficult, and in my opinion is not art. The real art is to suggest to the audience that vast crowds, angry turbulent, joyous, or what you will, are about the scene that is being enacted. To bring on these thousands of people is mere circus work. In my opinion the most difficult of all plays to present in a satisfactory manner is a comedy of but a few characters—the close-to-life play tests the producer more than any other sort, and satisfies him and author and actor more than anything else can.—David Belasco, in the "Daily Mail."

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

The boys from the Council schools profiting by a thorough training at the most impressionable years, are invading our secondary schools and Universities, and compelling the middle classes to look the facts in the face. The other day ten Council school boys appeared as Wranglers at Cambridge. I am informed that in many of the secondary schools of the L.C.C. winners of scholarships often rapidly take the lead of the middle-class children. At the Universities the public schools still keep an iron hold over the sports, but in matters of education they are often beaten by boys from the grammar schools and the Council schools. It is clear that a great crisis in education is approaching. The middle-class parent will have to wake up if he and his offspring are to avoid defeat in the struggle.—Harold Spencer, in the "Daily News."

PROPER BREATHING.

Men breathe better, as a rule, than women; for the clothing of women (and especially the corset which most of them wear) is against all free expansion of the lungs. Every lady's corset, I am aware, is quite loose, or at least that is a fiction to which we take off our hats and vow we believe it; but if a properly expanding chest is to give us an increase of say four inches at each inflation (as lungs will do), I fail to see how any corset is going to allow of that, and still "mould the figure." For my part I often wonder if the "new curve" is an improvement on the old one, and whether both are guaranteed better than the one Nature made. But this is by the way; my only point, as a voice trainer, is to insist upon the necessity of adequate expansion. When this is acquired, colds cease to trouble.—H. Ernest Hunt, in the "Music Student."

THE SUPER WOMAN.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD.

Surely the most remarkable woman in the world is Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, LL.D., B.Sc., who was the first woman lawyer to practise in America (after a spirited controversy on the right of women to practise at the Bar) and who, though she is now 83 years of age, is still besieged in her offices at Washington by men and women anxious to become her clients, writes M. M. B. in the "Daily News." This should afford food for thought to the too-old-at-forty pessimists. Moreover, Mrs. Lockwood was twice a candidate of the Equal Rights Party for the Presidency of the United States. "Of course I should like to have been President," she told me the other day. "Wasn't Victoria Queen of England?" She secured a judgment of 5,000,000 dollars in the Court of Claims for the Cherokee Indians; she was largely responsible for founding the Children's Court at Washington; she secured the appointment of matrons at the police courts and also the granting of equal pay to men and women Government employees. Previously the women had been paid much less than the men. Now several of them, such as the translator to the American Republic and the head of the Department for Child Labour, and a lady holding a responsible position in the Customs get really very big salaries.

Mrs. Lockwood, who is president of the Women's International Peace Association, was dean of the Peace Embassy recently sent to Europe by the Women's Republic of America, and it was on her way back that I had the pleasure of a chat with her at her hotel.

You could, as the phrase goes, "have knocked me down with a feather" when I first beheld Mrs. Belva Lockwood. She was so absolutely different from the octogenarian of my imagination. In one of her plays Lady Gregory speaks of someone "shivering into seventy years." Dr. Lockwood strides into eight-three with a back as straight and a step as agile as a girl's. "I take physical exercises night and morning," she told me. "I cannot allow myself to get stiff-jointed." She has a brain as clear as Macaulay's and a wit nimbler than the heel of Atlanta. Hers is the legal eye, "to warn, to comfort, and command" (especially command), and no spectacles obscure their brightness. There was a dignified smartness about her dress—a white lace coat over a black frock.

I was not surprised to hear that though Dr. Lockwood is generally "on her feet" all day long she seldom or never indulges in an afternoon nap. On the day I saw her she had kept various appointments, transacted a good deal of business, and had been round about London sightseeing. Yet when I left her at nine o'clock, after about two hours strenuous conversation, which she did not seem in the least anxious to bring to a close, she was going to plunge into the complexities of some legal work for a client for whom she was acting as attorney. And all this at the age of 83!

PLENTY OF INTERESTS.

"But I shall not be quite 83 till October," said Dr. Lockwood with a "human" touch which was distinctly fascinating. "How have I managed to keep so young? Hard work and work that interested me have contributed a good deal. And I have always had enough encouragement to enable me never to lose heart—a very important point. I hope you get plenty of encouragement," she added kindly. "Variety is another aid to youthfulness. I travel about as much as I possibly can, and I think nothing of taking a journey of four or five hundred miles to give a lecture. Then I have all kinds of interest outside my profession—the peace question and suffrage among them. Quite recently I took the part of Justice in a suffrage pageant. By the way, since I left home, Illinois has granted women the suffrage, and the prospects of universal suffrage are very bright in America. I like English women; I feel clever to them. (That is our American way of saying I feel kindly to them.)"

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

"And the secret of success as you have found it?"

"Perseverance is, to my mind, the most important thing—not to be easily daunted or put off by ridicule. 'A laugh proves nothing' is what I always say; but I must confess," she added, with a twinkle, "I like in the court to raise a laugh at the expense of my opponents. When I have made the Court laugh I feel I have won my case. Good humour and tact are also great assets for the achievement of success."

THE WOMEN'S REPUBLIC.

"What is the Women's Republic, of which you are Attorney-General?"

"It consists of 100,000 women all over the States, and its headquarters are University City, a suburb of St. Louis, which belongs to the Republic, and here we adopt a constitution and promulgate laws, just like that of the Republic, but in our constitution the department of war is replaced by the department of peace. All our difficulties are settled by arbitration. We are now engaged in a world-wide crusade against war and the increase of armaments, as we believe war is a relic of barbarism which ought not to be tolerated by any Christian or civilised nation. Women in the past have never been consulted by any nation with reference to a declaration of war by their country, yet they have always been the principal sufferers. The abolition of war must come through the influence and power of the educated, cultivated, and emancipated women of the world."

"The Women's Republic has also large educational activities, has it not?"

"Yes, and it believes in education in the home. It has the best schools and the best teachers in the world, and by means of correspondence, married women, who are away from all means of mental cultivation, and farmers' sons and daughters in outlying districts whose parents cannot afford to send them to school, are able to receive the very best education. The Republic has recently bought 35,000 acres of land in California and we are establishing a city there which is being divided up into small garden houses to enable women to earn a living by fruit-growing and agriculture. In University City we have our own post offices, banks, church, women preachers, women doctors, and so on.

Last February as a tribute to the progress of the women of the twentieth century Dr. Lockwood was presented with her portrait, which now hangs in the National Gallery, Washington, and surely few women have better deserved such public recognition.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

FIRST NATIONALIST MINISTRY.

Writing in "Reynolds' Newspaper," Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. says:

Speaking in Wiltshire, I stated my strong opinion that an Irish Ministry and an Irish Parliament would be at work within the limits of next year. I made that statement deliberately and in full faith in its absolute truth. I find that there was an unfounded opinion among some good Liberals that there was an understanding between the Ministry and the Irish leaders that another General Election would take place before the Irish Parliament was brought into being.

"As a matter of fact, no such understanding exists; no such understanding was ever suggested; no such understanding. I add, was ever even contemplated. It would be scouted with equal vehemence by both the Liberals and the Irish leaders. The Home Rule Bill can become law on June 9 of next year. Allowing a month or two for the creation of the new Irish Cabinet, that would bring us to Aug. 9. A General Election and a Parliament can take place within four months after the Royal Assent has been given to the bill, and thus the Irish Parliament could come into existence in December of next year, and by the following January would already be making new laws for the Irish nation—laws, by the way, which I hope would begin by bringing some relief to the sweated workers of Belfast.

A WATER-TIGHT ACT.

"This is what will happen, unless, indeed, the peers try some plan of obstructing or delaying the Home Rule Bill when it gets to them; but if they try such tricks as these, there are means, into which I need not now go, for dealing with such tactics. The Parliament Act is water-tight; no device can break it down.

"Against this programme two devices are suggested by the Tories. The first of these has been dimly suggested by Mr. Bonar Law in several of his speeches. He has talked of breaking the Parliamentary machine. This plan has been still further elucidated by Lord Middleton. How little these gentlemen understand the temper, the habits, and the instincts of the English people! If there were any tactics more calculated to rouse the English people to a fury of resentment it would be an attempt to destroy their glorious Parliament House by cat-calls.

"The second device is civil war in Ulster. Again these Tory gentlemen mistake strangely the temper of the British people. . . . What we have got to do is to go right on; to place our measure on the Statute Book; to call an Irish Parliament and an Irish Ministry into existence; and to trust to the commonsense of Ulster to accept, and soon to join in with, the new and more hopeful order in Irish life."

EGYPTIAN SEASON.

TOURIST MANNERS.

In one of its recent issues "Truth" contained an article dealing with a phase of the Egyptian season which of late years has assumed serious proportions, and which has become a source of great disgust and indignation to Anglo-Egyptians and foreign residents—and in fact I might add to a large number of better class natives, says the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer." This is the extraordinary familiarity with which tourists treat the dragomans and donkey boys with whom they come into contact during their sight-seeing. People at Home and elsewhere may very possibly think the writer in "Truth" has taken a distorted view of this attitude of the tourists, but this is far from the case, in fact in many respects he has written very moderately. I do not know what happens in India and other tropical countries, but it is an extraordinary fact that the western visitor to this country seems on landing to throw to the four winds all ideas of barrier between master and menial, higher and lower class, in so far as the native is concerned. Instead of instinctively feeling the gulf set up by difference in race and civilisation the visitor discards all restraint and treats his dragoman like an intimate friend, joking with him and chaffing him in a way that he would never dream of doing with even an old family retainer in his own country.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
OX-CHEEK SOUP.
FISH CREAM A LA DIEPPE.
CHAUDFROID OF KIDNEYS.
LOIN OF MUTTON AUX ORANGES.
POTATO SAVOURY A L'ANNA.
COLD SOUFFLE A LA MARGUERITE.

Ox-check As. 4. Fish As. 6. Kidneys As. 4. Mutton As. 12 Eggs As. 8. Vegetables As. 4. Mutton As. 12. Eggs As. 8. Vegeends As. 3. Total Rs. 2-13.

Ox-cheek Soup.

The Cheek must be soaked in salt and water for two or three hours, changing the water as many times. Cut up some mixed vegetables in slices and fry them till brown in a little more than a tablespoonful of butter, and after breaking the bones of the cheek, put bones, meat and vegetables in a pan with two good seers of water; bring to the boil and skim well, then let all simmer for three hours. Strain the soup and thicken it with rice floor and water, put the meat and vegetables into meat dish, and add them to the soup; simmer for half an hour, add any flavouring required and serve.

Fish Cream a-la Dieppe.

Make a panada with flour and butter cooked together and then water or fish stock added and all cooked till it is a sticky paste. Have the fish carefully freed of all waste pieces, shredded and seasoned; add this to the panada, and when it is cool, first the yolks of two eggs and lastly the whites with seasoning to taste. Put in one large buttered mould, but only two-third full to allow for rising, or in four smaller ones, and steam for 40 minutes for the large mould.

Turn out and mask with some well flavoured sauce to which pounded prawns have been added; this is better than cutting the prawns into pieces.

Chaudfroid of Kidneys.

Wash, skin and split the kidneys and let them marinade in lime juice, oil, chopped parsley and onion juice for an hour. Grill them carefully and set aside to cool Fry small pieces of bacon and four squares of bread. Mix some chopped parsley, lime juice, salt and a drop or two of tobasco sauce, spread the kidneys kidneys with this, and set on ice. Have some good brown sauce ready iced & for serving place the kidneys on the bacon and then on the toast; mask with the iced sauce and at the last put on each kidney a small lump of butter mixed with pounded parsley, lime juice, tobasco sauce and onion juice.

Loin of Mutton aux Oranges.

The loin should be braised with onion and a little piece of orange peel. Peel and quarter three oranges and set them to marinade in a glass of sherry, tobasco sauce, onion juice and red currant jelly. Place the orange in a circle round the meat, mix the marinade with the gravy from the meat with any flavouring to taste and pour it over the mutton and the orange.

Potato Savoury a L'Anna.

Well butter a casserole or other dish, slice up six potatoes rather thinly and lay them in even rows in the dish, sprinkling them well with grated cheese, salt, pepper, and finely minced parsley or grated onion, with dabs of butter here and there. Cover closely and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a half.

Cold Souffle a la Marguerite.

Mix a tablespoonful of cornflour, one and a half of sugar and a dessertspoonful of butter with a half a seer of milk and stir over a low fire till it boils and comes away from the side of the pan; set aside to cool. Make a teacupful of strawberry, pulp, either with fresh or tinned strawberries, or from jam, but in that case use less sugar. Stir this into the cornflour with another dessertspoonful of butter the yolks of four eggs and a wineglassful of cream with sufficient dissolved gelatine. Whip this all together and add at the last a tablespoonful of red currant jelly, a little carmine, and the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth; any liquer may be added if liked. Set the mould in ice and when serving pour over it two tablespoonfuls of dissolved red currant jelly.

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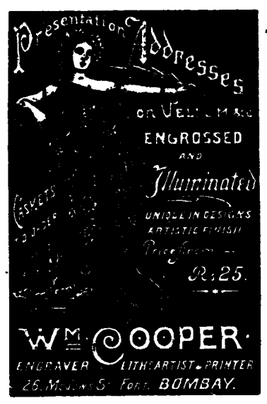

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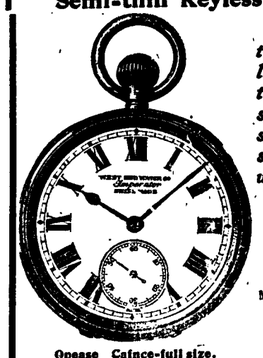

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